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HIGH UPS FROM 'DOWN UNDER'



Hitting the London highspots in a rooftop version of the Highland fling are two comely and acrobatic Windmill Theatre girls recruited from 'down under'. The red-head on left is 19-year-old LENOR BARRY of Rotorua, New Zealand. Her mid-air companion is blonde FAY THOMPSON, aged 20, of Melbourne, Australia.

Warsaw Hails Indian Poet

(SEE PAGE 6)

How To Succeed As A Poet

BY IGNORAMUS

ALL successful authors before retirement write something about writing itself—an Author's Diary or a Writer's Notes on His Trade—and it is time, I believe, for me also to do something like that, for I have now reached the Anthology Stage of my poetic career, and no man may hope for the Text-Book Stage while alive.

But unlike most successful authors, I have decided to speak the truth as I have seen and felt it; and since this is an age when no one who values his skin or his reputation will dare to indulge in this dangerous pastime without the protection of a pseudonym preferably in a dead language like Greek or Latin—I shall conceal my well-known name and speak frankly as 'Ignoramus'.

Authors, particularly poets, when writing about the profession, adopt a smugness, however well concealed under the veil of modesty, that has always been revolting to me; young John Keats, for example, speaking of poetry in general but referring obviously to his own, has the cheek to say that poetry comes 'like leaves to a tree or not at all'. To those who know little zoology and less botany, like our nature poets, it must seem a grand thing to put forth poetry like leaves, if that should be possible. But to those who know that the tree puts forth leaves because water gets into it from the earth, the sun beats upon it from above and the winds play all around it, it will no doubt seem silly to claim much credit for the tree. And then, anyone who has ever put pen to paper to write the humblest letter knows how hard it is to proceed beyond the "Thank-you-very-much-for-your-kind-letter" stage.

Words, if one can compare the agony of the search for them to anything at all, come more like tears to a stone or money to an author.

Then there is the gentleman who spoke so glibly about not waiting for inspiration but sticking oneself to a chair with wax-bees or sealing, I forget which. I am afraid that neither the chaps who waited for poetry to flow like leaves to a tree (sorry, the metaphor is mixed) nor those who stuck themselves to a chair ever came to any good.

Writing, unless you are thinking of posthumous recognition, is a business and a public has to be built up, and the sooner the better. It would be obvious even to those who neither read nor write that business in order to succeed needs advertising. Of course, if you belong to the writing business, you have to maintain certain standards. You cannot, like other tradesmen, put in a frank advertisement inviting people to contact you for real high-class stuff, the latest in epics, lyrics and heroics, or offer elegies for all occasions at competitive rates. But you CAN and should get hold of a press agent, like any ambitious young actress or boxer who means to get on in life, and get the publicity done discreetly.

Not all of us can hope to get a good start under the patronage of poetic dowagers—that of course is the best. Nothing can be nobler advertisement than to get something like this written about you. Among the chief guests at a delightful party given by Lady Blank at her palatial Malabar Hill Mansion, was the rising young poet, whose recent volume of verses has created such a FURORE among the votaries of the Muses....

For the less fortunate there is only one way. You have to go away, or pretend to have gone away, to some remote, godless unelectricified place. Current fashions in the West tend to the less known Pacific Islands, France and Italy are now out of fashion, perhaps because there are no unelectricified villages there any more. Having gone away, let us say, you will then make attempts to get your name in the magazines or the Sunday Editions, through some friendly correspondent. (How this vital friendship with the correspondent is to be achieved falls outside the scope of my advice, but I can give you a friendly tip—read Dale Carnegie's *How to Win Friends and Influence People*).

By the way, remember to instruct

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ODDITIES OF NATURE BY CHUCK THORNDIKE



WEEK-END FUN

One night at a theatre a man who had dined rather too well stood up in his seat right smack in the middle of the play and cried: "Is there a doctor in the house?" The actors faltered slightly, but the play bravely went on. A moment later the same man, still standing, repeated his question. At this second call, another man arose and said: "Yes, I'm a doctor," whereupon the other asked in a tone of great good humour: "How do you like the show, doc?"

"What happened to Joe?"
"He was fired," someone answered.
"Who will fill his vacancy?"
"Joe didn't leave a vacancy."

Economy is a way of spending money without getting any fun out of it.

A gentleman entered a little provincial chemist's shop and asked if he could see a tooth-brush. The chemist showed him two kinds, but the gentleman could not decide between the hard and the soft brush.

"Take them both, sir," said the chemist amiably. "You can bring back the one you don't like."

Rather surprised, the Customer took them and next day returned with the soft one.

"So you don't like the soft one," said the chemist. "I am not surprised! This is the tenth time I have had it back!"

A Father was teaching his small daughter to tell the time.
"These are the hours, these are the minutes, and these are the seconds," he said, pointing them out.
The small girl looked puzzled.
"Where are the 'jiffies'?"

Fred: "I'm all out of sorts from following my doctor's orders. He said the only way to relieve my rheumatism is to stay away from dampness."
Friend: "That isn't hard to do, is it?"

Fred: "No, but I feel so silly sitting in a dry bathtub brushing myself with a feather duster."

Rash offer: Salesman Sam tossed some mud over the front room carpet.
"What's the idea?" asked the woman of the house.
"Don't worry, madam. This is a demonstration for the Ajax super-vacuum cleaner," Sam reassured her: "If this vacuum-cleaner doesn't pick up every bit of that dirt with one swoop, I'll get down on my knees and eat it."

"Start eating, son," the woman said, "this house has not electricity."
"Peter, I do not like calling my chauffeurs by their Christian names—what is your surname?"
"Darling, madam."
"Drive on, Peter!"

"What time do you get up in summer?"
"As soon as the first rays of the sun come in my window."
"Isn't that rather early?"
"No—my room faces West."

Pullman passenger to the porter: "Tell me, what is the average tip you get from a passenger on this run?"
"One dollar, sir," was the reply.
The traveller handed over a dollar bill, and the porter immediately burst into voluble thanks.
"Sir," he said, "you are the first man who has ever come up to my average."

Doris day: "I still don't understand how they elected you. Why didn't they elect a man like Gary Cooper?"
Bob Hope: "You mean that man who's built like a pitchfork?"
Doris: "Gary isn't that skinny?"
Hope: "Yes, he is. As a kid he looked so much like a billiard cue that his mother didn't comb his hair—she just chalked his head."

"I wish to make a complaint," said a young man to a Post Office official. "For some time I have been receiving most disagreeable and threatening letters, how can I stop it?"
"I think I can help you," replied the official. "That sort of thing is forbidden by the law."

"Oh, good!"
"Have you any idea as to where these letters come from? Do you know who sends them?"
"Oh, yes, they all come from a hire-purchase firm!"

An enthusiastic golfer came home to dinner. During the meal his wife said: "Willie tells me he caddied for you this afternoon."
"Well, do you know," said Willie's father, "I thought I had seen that little boy before."

The actress men appreciate most is the wife who laughs heartily at her husband's jokes.

"You say were a child prodigy?"
"Oh, yes? Everybody says when I was two years old I was just as smart as I am now."

A tramp knocked on the door of the inn known as "George and the Dragon." The landlady opened the door and the tramp asked: "Could you spare a hungry man a bite to eat?"

"No!" replied the landlady slamming the door in his face.
A few minutes later the tramp knocked again. The landlady came to the door again. This time the tramp asked: "Could I have a few words with George?"

White Sahibs' Legacy

BY R.T. SHAHANI

ONE of the legacies of the White Sahibs which they left without partition were the Clubs. Unfortunately, our ideas about some of their good things of life seem to be rather different from theirs.

Which is a pity, because while we have a tendency today to discard most unceremoniously most of the bad things which seem to savour of Europeanisation, we are equally inclined to murder the good items in the repertoire of the English. To wit: Their clubs. Today's clubs in some of our big cities—the so-called Indian clubs—are a marked contrast to the older English clubs. Having been bestowed with a roving heel, I have had an opportunity of studying this subject in details. The average club, particularly up-country, is thoroughly Indian, in every sense of the word, does not encourage any sports except cards, where ill-gotten gains can be furthered or lost, is a haunt for men where women, if they are not taboo, are not in any case encouraged to be present, where the men—poor folks!—lord it over for a change and indulge in all the slimy, greasy gossip to their heart's content. The accent is on cards—rummy, to be more precise. The law of the line of least resistance is equally applicable both where mental gymnastics and physical hurdles are concerned. The body is generally allowed to run to seed. The Sethji has made enough to be in a position to call any doctor at any time. So why waste time and energy in madly chasing an erratic shuttlecock or a rubber ball and getting hot and flustered all over?

In our bigger cities, the position is equally sad. The clubs are not places where you become clubbable! Many of the friends I know of are members more for show than for any real necessity. As I heard a friend say: "Just in case the boss from Delhi rolls up!" "The boss from Delhi" then becomes a curio, which is carefully dusted and collected and stuffed and paraded through the portals of this chic club or that posh hotel. It is more by way of showing off. More for others to see that you are there than for any intrinsic reason.

And then what nauseates me is the emphasis on food. The moment you sit down, the host calls the bearer with a flourish and asks: "What will you have?" The steady looking bearer is most perturbed if you can't make up your mind to have chicken sandwiches or mixed thajias or whatever else there may be for the day. He is used to getting his orders quick and executing them with delay. After all he too has his price! Everyone knows about it and mum's the word. It's, however, this accent on eats which gets my goat. You may be quite full; you may just have had your tea, you may be looking forward to an excellent dinner out; but then you must gorge because when you peer around stealthily, you will find everyone doing the same.

Go to the card rooms. You will find a board in big bold-as-brass letters staring you in the face: "Silence, please!" It is as silent there as in the Crawford Market in the Meat and Fish Section in the mornings. The first shock to one's sensitivity is considerably more so when you remember that the game they are playing is bridge which by all standards needs some degree of concentration. I recall my recent visit to an ENGLISH club, easily concerned thousands of feet up in a beautiful hill-station. The card room there is a sanctuary in the real sense of the term. If by mistake you have closed the door with a slight bang, you murmur an apologetic 'awfully sorry' because everyone else has already turned round and is eying askance at you. I remember an old lady steeped in deep concentration jumping up almost with a start and asking "Who's that?" and when we looked around it was a piece of log which had cracked in the fire.

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Gain For 'McCarthyism' In American Election

ISOLATIONISM IN SADDLE

New York City, (By Air)
THE fact might as well be faced frankly: the election of 1950 was a victory of McCarthyism. It was not a runaway victory, not a landslide; the margins were generally narrow; the anti-McCarthy candidates polled a respectable vote. But, just the same, there can be no question that McCarthyism paid off politically. The pro-McCarthy candidates tended to do well. The anti-McCarthy candidates tended to do badly.

It is difficult to explain the election in any other terms. McCarthy, for example, had selected as his main target Millard Tydings of Maryland, the veteran conservative Democrat whom Franklin D. Roosevelt had sought vainly to purge in 1938. McCarthy personally barnstormed through Maryland in support of Tydings' opponent. And, where Franklin Roosevelt failed in 1938, Joe McCarthy succeeded in 1950.

Three persons who voted against the McCarran Act were running for enator—Helen Ganagan Douglas, John Carroll and Herbert Lehman. Helen Douglas was bodily beaten in California by Richard M. Nixon, the West's streamlined McCarthy. John Carroll was beaten in Colorado by the extreme reactionary Republican, Eugene Millikin. In New York, where Herbert Lehman should have been a shoo-in against the feeble and pathetic Joe Hanley, a pitiful old man who spent the last week of the campaign in the hospital, Lehman beat Hanley by only 260,000 votes.

This was the pattern throughout the country.

A man named Charles Kersten once massed an unusually repellent record as congressman from Wisconsin, until the voters could stand it no longer and retired him. Last spring, when McCarthy began his campaign, Kersten rushed down to Washington to stand by his side and help him organize material. This fall Kersten ran for Congress against Andrew Biemiller, a veteran New Dealer and Fair Dealer who has been an implacable opponent of McCarthy. In the 82nd Congress, Charles Kersten will be sitting in Andy Biemiller's seat.

Bright Spots

Of course, there are bright spots:

Artist On "Peace" Mission



Pablo Picasso, the famous Spanish artist, who attended the second World Peace Congress at Sheffield.

the re-election of MacMahon and Benton, the Hennings victory in Missouri, Wayne Morse's runaway triumph in Oregon, the re-election

of Aiken and Tobey, Mike Monroney's triumph in Missouri.

What does this electoral endorsement of McCarthyism mean? McCarthyism, I think, is two. The more prominent but perhaps less significant part of it is the production and exploitation of panic—the spreading of the notion that the Government is honeycombed with Communists, systematically shielded by Truman and Acheson.

But the more significant component of McCarthyism, in my judgment, is isolationism. Too much power and responsibility have been thrust on the American people in the last decade. The result of this crushing burden has been discontent, an anxiety and fear; the result has been a vio-



Sitar in Egyptian Dance in aid of Assam Relief Fund at The Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

lent wrench in our national ways of life. Some people still cannot but think that this wrench must be the consequence of bungling or of conspiracy, not of the great subterranean tides of history. Such people are hunting for scapegoats, and they have settled upon the political leaders identified with the transition from the old comfortable days of isolationism and irresponsibility.

This is the background of McCarthyism. But the effect, I fear, will be to inflame the worst elements in the Republican Party. These Neanderthal men now feel they have a mandate, and they propose to carry it out.

As they shamle in to Washington for the opening of the 82nd Congress, their banners might as well be inscribed: "More Repression, More Retrenchment, No More Welfare, No More Foreign Aid." Or, more simply "No Friends at Home." Yet the very upsurge of Neanderthalism may provide the Democrats with their great opportunity. Intoxicated by victory, the right-wing Republicans will undoubtedly stagger into excesses, as they did after 1946. If they show their hand too openly, it will be hard for them to win in 1952.

Not A Mandate

Our great democratic leaders, from Jefferson and Jackson to Wilson and Roosevelt have been great popular educators. The main deficiency of the Truman administration lies precisely in the field of political education. President Truman and Secretary Acheson have been much better at policy than at explaining the moral and historical necessities behind policy. This is the deficiency that the next two years must remedy.

Many things are being said, espe-

TO AID OF ASSAM



Gulab Rao and Rajivi Rao, Stars of The H.M.V., sang the Variety Programme in aid of Assam Relief.

cially by the Republicans, about the elections as a mandate to the Administration to do an about-face. This is largely poppycock. The only time when you talk of a clear mandate from the people is in the case of a decisive Presidential election, when the voters can concentrate on the choice between two men, each with a programme.

In off-year elections this simply does not happen. There is no concentration on the choice between two men. There is a bewildering array of candidates, in a confused jungle of local situations and issues. In each case you may vote as much for the man as for the party or the announced platform. Even when there

ing wishful thinking when they ascribe their defeat to the accidental circumstances of the shifting fortunes of battle.

Thus the Democrats are wrong in trying to brush their defeat off as if a week earlier the results would have been reversed. But the Republicans are equally wishful in mistaking a psychological mood, however deep, for a settled rejection of Fair Deal domestic and foreign policies.

The election will, of course, have an effect on the world. The Tories in England will take heart, and so will the right-of-center parties in Italy and Germany. Liberal and Socialist Europe will be disheartened at the de-

By Dr. P. G. Krishnayya

is a strong swing away from one party and toward another as there has been this year, no two commentators are likely to agree on its meaning. How then can we speak of a clear mandate?

Dewey, Taft and Warren were three Republicans of national Presidential importance who ran in the 1950 elections, and each of them won a decisive victory. But if there had been a Presidential race on Tuesday, and the contest had been between Truman and any of the three Republicans, would anyone dare assert confidently that Truman and his policies would have been beaten?

Some of the Democrats say that it was the last-minute difficulties of the Korean War which caused their political defeat.

While it may have been one factor out of many, the Democrats are do-

feat of some of the best American liberals.

Questions will be raised as to how much of the victory of such Republican isolationists as Taft and Dirksen will mean. But the basic lines of policy, both foreign and domestic, are likely to remain the same.

Welfare legislation will stand less of a chance than ever. The lobby boys of the big corporate interests won't have to work as hard as before to get what they want. The trade-unions will take a beating. The McCarthy-McCarran attack on both our foreign policy and our civil liberties will be resumed. Only foreign policy moves and military appropriations aimed at Communism will find an available majority. But the trouble is that a living democracy is even more important as an instrument for American survival and greatness and for that the prospect is something less than bright.

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THE KOREA STORY AS U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT TELLS IT IN ASIA



(1) Moscow, December 27, 1945: Russia, United States and Great Britain agree Korea should be united under a free, democratic Government.



(2) The Soviets break their pledge, they repeatedly block United States efforts to carry out the Moscow agreement.



(3) As peaceful Koreans try to build up the country, communists in the north are secretly arming.



(4) June 25, 1950: A powerful North Korean Communist army attacks the republic of Korea without warning. The U.N. immediately condemns the aggression.



(5) the armed forces of the free world, under the United Nations flag, fight to restore peace and security in Korea.

Above are selected panels from a new four-page booklet, "The Truth About Korea," which the State Department is using to counteract Communist propaganda among Asiatic peoples.

IN the field of crime, woman is fast beating man. Women criminals are more difficult to cope with than men. They are conscious of the weapons of their sex and they play them for all they are worth. They are expert actresses and if argument fails, they appeal to chivalry or turn on their charm and tears. They can feign sweet innocence amidst their dark designs, and so it is a tough problem for the police to trap the

Ladies Of The Underworld

AT the risk of appearing ungallant, I must report that in crime the female of the species is deadlier than the male. A higher percentage of women criminals commit crimes of violence than do their male counterparts. Last year, though women committed fewer crimes than men in U.S., their proportion of murders was five to every four committed by men. They also are more active than men in certain of the gentler ways of separating people from property, such as larceny, forgery, and counterfeiting, writes J. Edgar Hoover in "Cosmopolitan".

Although male criminals still far outnumber the females, the proportion is changing. In ten years, the number of women fingerprinted annually by American police has mounted nearly eighty per cent, against a thirty-three-per-cent increase for the men.

The categories in which the ladies show the greatest increase are drunkenness, driving while intoxicated, and offenses against the family and children, such as desertion and neglect. This is not a mere wartime phenomenon, but a social malady that appeared before Pearl Harbor and has continued to spread since V-J Day.

Women criminals often are more difficult to cope with than men. They are conscious of the weapons of their sex, and they play them for all they're worth. A woman is outraged at being suspected often downright surely when arrested. She implies that the investigator is a bully, taking advantage of her weakness. She appeals to his chivalry; she turns on the charm and the tears.

Many women criminals are expert actresses. They can feign the sweetest innocence when in fact, their hearts are as black as coal dust. If they are caught in a lie—well! Isn't changing the mind a feminine prerogative? It really wasn't that way, it was this way. Why, should she, an innocent bystander, be subjected to such treatment?

But women in crime have certain notable weaknesses. They are often a burden on a criminal gang because they are emotional and volatile. The gang leader, has as much trouble guessing what they will do as the law-enforcing officer. They are very vulnerable to jealousy.

Not An Asset To Gang

Physical weakness, which put women in second place in the days of clubs and spears, ceased long ago to be a handicap. Mine, Van der Linden, the Leyden poisoner tried to do away with a hundred and two persons between 1869 and 1885, and succeeded in killing at least twenty-seven. Besides making two score seriously ill. Helene Jegado of France murdered twenty-six, also with poison and is known to have tried it on a dozen more. And it doesn't take much strength to pull the trigger of a modern pistol.

Most murders are committed in a rage, so it seems natural enough for the emotional sex to show a predilection for murder. When a woman deliberately chooses evil as her career, she is much more cunning, relentless, and cruel than a man. Kate Barker, usually called "Ma," is one of my favorite examples. She was a spectacular gangstress of the

early 1930's who went in for calculated violence, directed her sons and their pals in a series of wild robberies, kidnaping and murders, and at the end chose death by gunfire for herself.

Even Ma could use tears. When her sons first began to get into trouble with the police in their native Missouri Ozarks and in Oklahoma, she wept dramatically at the station house, pleading for their release. On the occasions when this cajolery failed, she posted bail and continued their education in crime.

She also typified motherhood at its worst. I should like to scotch the popular belief that

BY J. EDGAR HOOVER

mothers who turn to crime shield their children.

The fictional heroine who steals the money to send her son through theological seminary simply doesn't exist. There is no such thing as a female criminal with a heart of gold. If she has children she usually drags them down with her, or at best is completely indifferent to them.

Ma Barker was, it is true, a stern mother, and loyal to her brood of four sons. In turn, they feared and respected her. But she disciplined them for getting caught, not for getting into mischief. Under her direction, they progressed from store thefts to burglary, highway robbery, and murder. The Barker home in Tulsa—and later hideouts—became a refuge for such foster sons as "Pretty Boy" Floyd, "Baby Face" Nelson, and Alvin "Old Creepy" Karpis, terrors of their day.

As with most women criminals, greed was Ma's chief motive. She wanted the rich foods, the silks and furs, and the gaudy furniture that the meager wages of her husband could not supply. She was canny enough to bar identifiable loot from the house, but stolen money was more than welcome, and she used her share of it to buy the luxuries she coveted. But her taste was poor, and she never fitted into the opulent picture she had created for herself.

In dealing with a woman criminal, CHERCHEZ L'HOMME. Love of a sort entered the life of even glamorous, middle-aged Ma Barker. Tiring of her husband as too slow and honest, she adopted a younger man as a lover. He was a romantic billposter named Arthur Dunlop. But the police were never able to make use of him. As they closed in on the gang at a hide-out in St. Paul, Minnesota, he fell under suspicion of "squealing". His bullet-torn body was later found near a Wisconsin lake. One clue to the identity of his executioner was a woman's blood-soaked glove near by.

Adroit Crime-Planner

It may have been jealousy, of course. Ma was bitterly jealous of the gun molls her boys picked up as consorts, and would not allow them in her house. She also forbade liquor under her roof and often lectured the boys on the dangers of drink-loosened tongues. An earnest hymn-singer in her youth, Ma Barker retained a certain surface morality.

But in planning a crime, she was

implacable and meticulous. When preparing for a bank robbery, she would draw a careful "get-away chart." To prepare the map, she drove over the surrounding roads, noting each turn and checking the speedometer to record the exact mileage. She even tested the highways in both wet and dry weather.

During the actual commission of the crime, Ma stayed home and was feminine enough to weep hysterically for fear something would happen to one of her boys. To make more money, she turned the gang to kidnaping. In the summer of 1933, they collected a hundred thousand dollars from the family of William A. Hamm, Jr., a St.

Paul brewer, and that winter exacted two hundred thousand for the return of Edward George Bremer, a St. Paul banker.

But the end was close. We smashed the Barker-Karpis gang, and Ma and her favorite son Fred were traced to a Florida cottage. Called on to surrender, she poked a machine gun through a window and sent back a stream of lead. When the shooting stopped, she was found dead on a bedroom floor, a fat slattern in a red-checked dress.

Ma Barker was as tough a character, male or female, as I have encountered in my twenty-six years as head of the FBI. When one of the nobler sex chooses crime, there is apparently no depth to which she will not plunge.

Belson Methods

For cold-blooded cruelty, give me "Shoe Box Annie" French, who outdid even the witches of the more gruesome fairy tales. She earned her nickname through her method of shoplifting, which was to drop a coveted article into a cardboard container. She and her offspring, William Donald Mayer, operated as a mother-and-son criminal team in the far Northwest. Two persons entered their home and were never seen again, at least in one piece. Four others who vanished were last seen in William's company.

One who disappeared after crossing Shoe Box Annie's threshold in Anaconda, Montana, was Ole Larson. A seven-hundred-and-fifty-dollar draft he had carried was cashed by Annie with a forged endorsement.

Shortly thereafter a paramour of William's also entered the house and disappeared. A woman's bones were discovered later near Butte, but were never identified. The pair were expert at disposing of the corpse deficit.

Crooked women can often be bigger hypocrites than men. Annie's letters to her son during his residence in prison read like the gentle comfortings of any good woman whose son has gone wrong and who continually prays that he will find the right path when he gets out. To indulge his taste for music, she sent him a saxophone and a harmonica. Her gentleness continued when the State of Washington jailed them both after the mysterious death of a young naval officer James Eugene Bassett. Bassett had gone to Shoe Box Annie's home near Seattle to sell a car. Later her composure was completely undisturbed when she confessed William had killed Bassett.

"I don't see why you are making such a fuss over this," she said. "My son needed an automobile.... He had to murder Bassett to get it.... He was a nice boy, kind and gentle to his mother.... And his victim never suffered."

She is still in the Washington State Penitentiary at Walla Walla.

In defense of motherhood, it must be said that gunmen more frequently get evil inspiration from their molls than from their mothers.

A woman is often content to build up her consort, and stay backstage herself; a man, on the other hand, will use a woman but will never promote her to a leading role.

Kathryn Kelly, for example, propelled to the footlights the unimpressive figure of her husband. Out of a bootlegger punk, she created the redoubtable "Machine Gun" Kelly. He might never have been heard of if he had not met Kathryn, then a Texas widow with underworld connections. She was attractive and vivacious several shades above the average.

George had been a machine gunner in World War I. Kathryn made him practice in the woods, putting nuts on fence posts for him to shoot off.

Her most ambitious project, the two-hundred-thousand-dollar kidnapping of Charles F. Urschel, a wealthy Oklahoma City oil man, was their downfall. We found that Urschel had been held at two branches owned by Kathryn's family near Paradise, Texas, and that she had bought the machine guns used. Some of the gang were rounded up, but the Kellys were still missing.

Persons connected with the prosecution of the case received abusive and boastful letters, bearing Kelly's fingerprints—but they were on second letterheads and in his wife's phraseology. They boasted that we would never take Kelly alive.

Kathryn showed considerable ingenuity in dodging pursuit, but she used one favorite trick of gunwomen from time to time she dyed her hair red, and varied this by wearing a red wig. Any brunette or blonde fugitive can be counted on at some time to turn her locks red. It is about as effective as for a man who wants to lose himself in a crowd to wear the first straw hat of the season.

When FBI agents and police raided the Kellys' hide-out in Memphis, Tennessee, they found a couple of hangers-on in the first bedroom. In the second was Kathryn. Under the bed was her red wig; it is still on display at FBI headquarters in Washington. Kelly was in the far corner of another bedroom with his hands up and his heavy face twitching. "Don't shoot, G-men, don't shoot," he whimpered. His distinction is that he gave our agents their popular name.

Artful Dodger

Other women have been more successful at escaping arrest, perhaps having a broader streak of intuition. Often a female fugitive will pick up her belongings and leave her rooming house for no ascertainable reason; the next day the police descend on it. Vivian Chase, a notorious gun moll of

Continued On Page 27)

WHEN ORANG-OUTANGS GO ON HUNGER-STRIKE

ANIMALS TRANSPORTED IN AIRCRAFT PRESENT PUZZLING PROBLEMS

DURING the past eighteen months every ninth passenger flying into the United Kingdom has been an animal. Within that period a total of 30,000 birds, beasts and fish have passed through the gentle hands of animal expert Mr. Leslie Mason, B.O.A.C.'s Livestock Officer at London Airport.

He has acted as friend, mentor, guide and nursemaid to all kinds of creatures — pandas and pythons, lions and leopards, honey bears and hippopotami, or rather one hippopotamus, the West African pygmy specimen, believed to have been the first to fly into London. Scorpions, spiders, vultures, flamingoes, tigers and tropical fish, all these have been brought into the Livestock Officer's charge by B.O.A.C.'s "flying ark" freighters aircraft.

Soon after his introduction to B.O.A.C. Mr. Mason had his first experience of temperamental monkeys from India. A consignment of fully-grown orang outangs had arrived at London Airport en route to America. They were on a hunger strike and even the most tempting morsels of banana, grape and orange failed to interest them. They seemed determined to die; so the Livestock Officer obtained permission to take them to his home near the Airport. He spent the whole night trying to induce them to break their fast. In the early hours he found so mellowing the way of an appetizer.

He offered his charges a few rains of canary seed. One accepted, and soon all the other orang outangs followed this example. Within a few minutes they were enjoying a raw egg each, brown bread and a cup of tea sweetened with glucose.

One constant source of amusement and astonishment to Mr. Mason is the fact that monkeys have caught the essentially British tea habit! Although a very small percentage of animals are bad travellers there are occasional consignments of monkeys who become difficult about food. A cup of well sweetened tea invariably coaxes them around to a full meal.

Crushing Pythons

Recently there arrived at London Airport from Calcutta a nine-foot python. Now snakes of this size are tricky customers and only an expert can handle them with safety. Mr. Mason's technique is to hold them firmly behind the neck and keep their tails away from anything they can use as an anchor.

Otherwise the python, properly "anchored" may take someone who annoys him in his coils and crush him to death. Dead pigeons, rats, and other small animals make up the diet of pythons, but these snakes are rarely fed during flight—they are accustomed to going for long periods without food and they usually make the journey asleep.

During the cold weather Mr. Mason sees that the animals arriving at London Airport receive a warm welcome—literally.

Before the arrival of a "flying animal special", the temperature of a covered van waiting on the tarmac is raised with warm air from a ground heater unit. This unit is immediately coupled to the aircraft and the animals are unloaded as quickly as possible so that they shall not be exposed to the cold. Soon they have settled down in the compound—capable of holding 1,000 monkeys—when the airport staff keep warm 24 hours a day during winter.

Study Of Animal Habits

When a flying ark arrives Mr. Mason at once examines the animals and makes sure that they are fit. After clearance by the customs they are removed to the Animal Reception Centre at the B.O.A.C. establishment at Meadowbank, near the Airport. Where the cages are cleaned, the animals fed and watered and if necessary treated with insecticide. No

effort is spared to make them thoroughly comfortable.

At Meadowbank the animals await delivery to dealers, to zoos and to buyers in London and other parts of Britain. There they are comfortably housed until they are collected or put aboard other aircraft, to more distant parts of the world. All B.O.A.C. staff, including aircrew, who have any part in animal handling have studied special instructions on the subject. These give comprehensive information

and include a section on the peculiarities of the various creatures likely to be carried by air.

The instructions point out to the staff that monkeys prefer to travel huddled together; that Brazilian parrots should not be caged in pairs as the stronger one is apt to bully the weaker, and that monkeys can be trained to form a queue and drink in turn. The zealous aircrew member is also warned, among other things, that a kangaroo may try and kick him in the stomach!

Mr. Mason's 25 years of experience in the handling of animals stand him in good stead when a new cargo comes in. His experience is invaluable because the carriage of livestock by air has now become a regular feature of contemporary transportation—particularly when it is remembered that every ninth flying passenger may be a lion cub, a baby elephant or a racket-tailed drongee!



B.O.A.C.'s livestock officer at London airport becomes acquainted with a nine-foot python flown from Calcutta to London by B.O.A.C. Mr. Mason, who has 25 years' experience in the handling of animals has dealt with 30,000 livestock during the past 18 months.

Insects Have Own Flight Instruments

THE bee that flies in the traditional "bee-line" and the house-fly that maintains perfect balance in flight owe their success to "flight instruments", very much like an airplane's but in this case provided by nature.

Talbot H. Waterman, Assistant Professor of Zoology at Yale University, says that these insects are right "on the beam" while flying because they have their own natural gyroscopes, air speed indicators, and sky compasses.

The bee, for example, has a "polarized light compass" in its eye tissues that guides it unerringly back to the hive from distant flower patches.

In an article, "Flight Instruments in Insects," in the April issue of *The American Scientist*, Prof. Waterman explains that the bee eyes have a peculiar sensitivity to polarized light in the sky. The bee fixes the image of the distant light source on a specific point in the retina of its eye. Then, as it flies about, the bee moves so that the image can act as its compass point.

With such a compass, the bee has little trouble in reaching its destination.

But in the dark where there is no light from the sky, the compass, naturally, does not function, and the bee buzzes about in a path that can hardly be called a bee line.

In discussing the housefly, Prof. Waterman explains that the antennae serve as air speed indicators. These antennae, which extend from the face, are sensitive to air pressure as the insect flies along.

The difference in air pressure at the different rates of speeds causes certain points in the antennae to deflect. The amount of deflection thus serves as indication of the air speed and brings about the appropriate reflect action.

BAT'S UNHEARD CRY IS VERY "LOUD"

THE special cries, too shrill for human ears, that bats send out to search out unseen objects in their paths

are similar to the radar and sonar system humans use, Dr. Donald R. Griffin reports in the *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*.

The sound is given out in pulses lasting only about two-thousandths of a second. The bats may repeat their cries as often as 50 times per second, but there is a relatively long, silent period during which the bat listens for echoes.

Dr. Griffin found that the frequency of the sound varies during each pulse-like cry. A typical cry starts at about 80 kilocycles per second and drops to about 40 kilocycles at the end of the brief burst of sound. The shrillest sound the human ear can hear is about 20 kilocycles.

The sound pressures that are developed during the bat's cry are surprisingly high, Dr. Griffin reports. A microphone placed about four inches in front of a bat's mouth will often record sound pressures of 109 decibels.

Normal speech is about 60 to 70 decibels, and a jump of 40 decibels means an increase of 100 times in the intensity of the sound. A sound level of 100 decibels is characteristic of the cabin of a very noisy combat airplane, Dr. Griffin states.

The bat produces this sound intensity with a specialized larynx or voice-box only one-fifth of an inch in its largest dimension. Ordinarily, one notices no sound as a bat flies past emitting these special cries, but in a very quiet room a faint click may be audible.

DO FISH DRINK WATER?

Do fish drink?
The answer has been provided by two University of Chicago zoologists.

It is: Yes—at least, fish drink water. The settlement of an argument that has scientific adherents on both sides was provided by Warder C. Allee, professor of zoology at the University, and Peter Frank, research associate, in a recent issue of *Physiological Zoology*.

The scientists put tiny particles of radioactive thorium dioxide in the tanks of fresh-water fish. After a few hours they X-rayed the fish and found the opaque chemical in their intestines.

The only satisfactory explanation for the thorium dioxide being in the intestines of the fish is that it was swallowed while the fish were drinking.

Among the "thirsty" fish tested were bullheads, sunfish pickerel, and chubs. Previously, Allee and Frank had discovered that goldfish also drink.

Still unsettled, however, is the problem of how much and how fast the fish drink.

It had been known that salt-water fish drink, but that because of the high salt content of their bodies, fresh-water fish had no need to drink. Allee and Frank's work proves they do.

The fact that fish drink has a bearing on fish conservation; fish can be killed by poison swallowed while drinking.

Lifetime Of A Meson

The average heavy meson, a fundamental particle produced in high-energy atomic collisions, disintegrates in about one 60-millionth of a second after it is formed, according to research results announced by scientists at M.I.T.

This calculation is the result of new pictures made at M.I.T. showing the entire life history of a meson: its entry into a test area, its decay into a smaller type of meson and the deep of the latter into other more familiar fundamental particles.

The meson studies represent the first significant research results from the 300,000,000-volt synchrotron completed recently at M.I.T.

Meson life-time is one of the quantities which enters into the theory of nuclear forces, and the new figure will be of immediate value to scientists seeking to determine these theories.

WARSAW HAILS POET VALLATHOL

Bard Of Freedom Champions New Social Order

VALLATHOL, the bard of Kerala struck at the root of the old conception that woman is only a plaything in the hands of man and that she is a mere article of decoration to be shut up and kept behind the glass windows in man's house.

He holds that woman must have equal rights and privileges which man possesses.

Like man, she too must fight against the social and political evils of the day. She must not be an unwanted appendage to man's life nor is she a slave of man; she is and must be an active participant in the struggle for free existence in this world.

Thus in KOCHU SITA (Little Sita) we see a Devadasi girl revolting against that old system which makes her a lifeless doll, forcing her "to dance in the temples and making men's hearts dance." She reads RAMAYANA and is greatly impressed by Sita's love and devotion to her husband, Rama. She gradually feels like emulating Sita, abandoning the impure life she has been leading. But her grandmother, who is benefited by offering the poor girl's body for the enjoyment of the money bags, tries her best to drive away from the girl's mind all thoughts about Sita. But the

that her lover is happy, even though with another woman.

She satisfies herself thinking:

"Let her, that heavenly maid, freely enjoy

That flowery Nandana, garden of thine youth;

To me my father's garden, sanctified by thy presence

Will give me comfort and solace....

What if this Brindavan is now lone-some?

Satisfied still is thine own Radha,

life economically independent of man in order to save themselves from the disabilities arising out of the present social set-up is further stressed in BAHISHKRISTHAMAYA ANTHARJANAM (The Out-caste Antharjanam).

In this poem, an ANTHARJANAM (the name by which the married woman of the Nambudiri community of Kerala is known) breaks the chains of her so-called married life

lous of Subhadra, which is natural to all woman, but her only fear is that Subhadra too may in future meet with the same fate which she herself has met at the hands of her lover.

All these poems picture Indian womanhood in its purest and noblest form.

Like Tagore, Iqbal and Bharathi, Vallathol too is a great admirer of the Soviet Union and its achievements, even though he viewed the Russian Revolution with slight suspicion in his earlier days. He has been for many years one of the Vice-Presidents of the All-India Friends of the Soviet Union (I am not sure if he still occupies that seat). His views on Soviet Communism have special significance in the present context of the activeness of the struggle between the Communist states and the so-called democratic states.

Among the old pre-revolutionary

BY CHITRA PAD

For, has not this girl bestowed on those shoulders Her burden of life along with the IRINJI garland? Which world thy presence with thy beautiful bride is brightened, In that world just a corner to exist will solace me. Let your wedded life shine peacefully for ever!" This is RADHA'S SOLACE.

Pride Of Caste

In JATHI PRABHAVAM, the theme is just reversed. Here it is Gouri, an educated girl belonging to a prosperous and rich family that falls in love with Bhairavan, a boy belonging to a poor low-caste family. Here, it is society and not man that betrays the girl. Gouri and Bhairavan decide to marry. But since Gouri's parents are opposed to it, they elope to some unknown place and marry. In the course of time, Gouri and Bhairavan fall a prey to poverty and

with an elderly man, whose third wife she is, and spins an independent life with the help of Charka. In order to save herself from the hellish life which she has been leading, she tells a lie that she has underhand relationship with the servant of the house, when a charge of faithlessness is brought against her by the other wives of her husband out of jealousy. She thus forces her family to ex-communicate her.

In MADIRASI KADALPURAM (The Madras Beach), the poet who is lured by the beautiful sight of the endless sea in front of him and an equally endless clear sky above him turns his eyes back and sees there a house for the widows. The sight moves him greatly and he falls to thinking about the misfortunes of the widows who drag on their lives behind the four walls of the house.

ACCORDING to a message from Warsaw, the second World Peace Congress hushed into a ten-minute silence as the 75-year-old Malabar poet Vallathol Narayana Menon mounted the rostrum and recited his "Poem of Peace" in Malayalam.

A member of the Presidium of the Congress, Vallathol was visibly overcome by the immense ovation as delegates rose to their feet to cheer.

In this article, specially contributed, the author analyses the revolutionary trends in Vallathol's poetry.

starvation. Gouri's body which has been overflowing with beauty and youth once now becomes a "heap of bones covered with skin." Extreme poverty forces Gouri to take the beggar's bowl. She roams about the country a-begging. On one occasion, she comes to the house which had been once hers and even that house is shocked to see her.

But is this frustration in love confined to individuals of unequal social and economic status? No. For, take the case of Bhamu in THE LAST LETTER. She falls in love with a man who is quite a match to her in all respects. Their love develops to such an extent that they perform their marriage in the GANDHARVA way. Bhamu carries a child. But then her lover marries another woman named Subhadra. When Bhamu comes to know of it, she is so grieved that she commits suicide. The poet here expresses the moral anger of the readers thus:

"You who betrayed Bhamu, nay, the pearl of love, Perhaps, out of passion may throw out Subhadra too.

But the twin sins of killing a woman and a child in the womb While you've wedded today.

Are your wives who can never be divorced."

This helplessness on the part of women cannot be removed unless women become economically free. Women must be able to lead a life economically independent of man by their own labour. The poet stresses this basic cause of the disabilities of women when he makes Bhamu say:

"Your husband, my dear sister Subhadra, Is the father of this child in my womb;

What's wrong in it? That brave man Can accept or reject any woman at will,

Is not man free?"

Freedom Of Woman

The need for women leading a

This makes him condemn the present social system, which manufactures widows, thus:

"Even on the tender head of teenage girls,

Ignorant of what wedlock means, The ugly burden of widowhood is laid.

How fearsome your cruelty, O, SASTRAS!

Hundreds of girls man may marry, But woman must worship one husband till death.

Who will bear, the sharpness of your two edges, O Style, that scribbled these SAS-TRAS."

Purest Gems

In VEERAPATNI (The Brave Wife), the poet tries to bring out the fact that a real and good wife will not stand in the way of man in carrying out his duty but, on the contrary will help him.

The poem describes a scene in which a man, called by duty to the battlefield, takes leave of his wife. Instead of shedding tears, the brave wife gives a good send-off to her husband.

Her only fear at first is that her husband should shirk his duty because of her. When that is cleared, she feels extremely happy. The poem though written in the atmosphere of ancient Kerala, it can as well be a page from the history of India's freedom struggle.

It can thus be seen that all of Vallathol's women characters are purest gems which are examples of the nobility of Indian womanhood.

Thus in RADHA'S SOLACE, Radha not at all feels angry with her lover or the woman he marries, but her only request is that she must be allowed to cherish the thoughts about him and that she may be allowed to live in this world which is adorned by his presence. Similarly, Bhamu in the LAST LETTER is not at all jea-

A CRITICAL VIEW



"Living in the shadow of a gun hard to aim".

'St. Louis Star-Times'.

girl persists in her thoughts. Finally, finding no other way to escape from the impure life, the girl commits suicide.

Great Solace

In RADHAYUDE KRITHARTHATHA (Radha's Solace), JATHI PRABHAVAM (The Pride Of Caste) and ODUKKATHE KURIPPU (The Last Letter), the poet describes one of the disabilities of the women of today—that is, the difficulties a woman has to undergo when she falls in love with a man.

Radha, a peasant girl falls in love with "a cultured man with high place, position and honour". The man returns her love and Radha believes him. Then the following scene, described in Radha's own words, takes place:

"Once in unusual splendour thou came

To this garden like the youthful spring

And when thou stood there the lustre in thine cheeks

Adding glory to the setting sun and dazzling my eyes,

Did not these hands hardened by water-pot

Adorn thy neck with a garland of IRINJI?"

But later, the man transfers his love to another woman and marries her. Radha's hopes become shattered. Yet she finds solace in the thought

'FACE TO FACE'



Russel in 'The Los Angeles Times'

Russian writers, Tolstoy attracted him most.

During the Second World War, when the Nazi troops destroyed Tolstoy's country house, which is considered as one of the most valuable cultural treasure in the Soviet Union, Vallathol wrote a fiery poem denouncing this vandalism. This has become one of his most famous poems.

Among the leaders of modern Russia, Lenin and Maxim Gorky have influenced him most. He calls Lenin "a Gandhi who is not opposed to HIMSA". He says:

"Lenin and his poetical synonym, Maxim Gorki, are the two men who, within 20 years, saved 22 crores of people (of Russia) from illiteracy, poverty and slavery. Lenin preached in a manner which will appeal to every heart, that it is poverty that digs the grave of human culture; Maxim Gorki put to sweet tunes what Lenin preached.... Lenin put an end to the darkness which the Czar's regime spread and Maxim Gorki diffused the light of freedom in the country, SANS that dawn, SANS that sun, would not Russia too, like India, have been still lying low without being able to raise her head?"

AT ONE TIME VALLATHOL WAS A GREAT PATRON OF THE INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY. HE KNEW MANY OF ITS LEADERS AND HAD A GOOD OPINION ABOUT THEM. BUT LATER ON, ESPECIALLY AFTER HIS SELECTION AS THE POET LAUREATE OF KERALA AND THE CHANGE OF LINE OF THE COMMUNIST POLICE WHICH FOLLOWED THE CALCUTTA CONFERENCE, HE CHANGED HIS OPINION AND

(Continued on Page 31)

BUDDHIST LADAKHIS SHED PIGTAILS AND SHOULDER RIFLES

BY WILFRED LAZARUS

SANDWICHED between the main Himalayan and Karakoram ranges, in the eleven thousand-foot-high Leh—the capital town of the mystic land of the glamorous Lamas—stands out to a visitor's eye a lone signpost with the following inscription:

"To Russia 600 miles; To China 190 miles; To Tibet 200 miles." The fingers point to the direction and distance of the frontiers of these three countries from Leh.

Rising nearly five feet high, the rather crude and prosaic wooden signpost is hoisted on a sandy bed beside the swift-flowing waters of the Indus river and bears the weary look of time, with visible marks left on it by the hostile winters and summers of this high table-land.

No authentic information of its actual erection is available, but it is known that the signpost was raised scores of years ago by the then British administrators of the area, who lived under the shadow of an ever-threatening but still-born Russian menace. A special British officer used to be resident in this area to keep his eyes and ears open to developments across the border with special reference to the oft-feared Russian threat.

Strict Control

Several precautionary measures were brought into effect to prevent the entry of unauthorised

on to bordering Chinese Turkestan or Tibetan territory.

The vague fears of inroads from across the frontier that haunted the British Government have hardened into a real menace in the time of its successor. The British Government had to quit but the signpost has stuck to its place and today stands out as a grim and silent pointer to important developments across the border which may have vital repercussions in this land of peace.

Though the Russian army did not march, Communism which it signifies, now more or less envelops India's northern border. Chinese Communist armies have sealed off the entire northern frontier running right from the north of Gilgit down to the Ladakh-Tibet border. And perhaps it is only a matter of time before the Communist armies eventually would hold sway over the long continuous stretch of the Indo-Tibetan border also.

New Problem

Whether Communist forces will overshoot its present frontiers and pour through India's northernmost Ladakh frontier could at best be spe-



Kalam Tsewang Rinchen, brother of Kalam Tsewang Rigzin, Zaidar of Leh and the President of the Buddhist Association Leh, receives tea from a Ladakhi woman at Leh.

the full length of the Karakoram ranges. It is a difficult and an impossible frontier, but offers a veritable barrier against vast troop movements. Forming the outer fringe of the frontier, the high Karakoram range, with its towering peaks of glistening snow, is a good bastion against invasion. It is difficult to imagine a modern army with its full complements attempting to smash through this frontier range whose passes rise from thirteen to eighteen thousand feet. Largely snow-covered, the steep, gradient and deep defiles, not only make movement on

sary, a vital factor that will count in organising local defence is a vigilant and an abiding local population, which India fortunately has. While British India's forward policy bought loyalty on the frontier through subsidies the people inhabiting the northern frontier of Ladakh are one with India. Buddhists who form the majority population of this frontier area, have through their leaders expressed their preference for complete accession to India.

This link, reinforced by age-old cultural ties was cemented by the visit

GUARDING INDIA'S FRONTIER

persons including British nationals into Ladakh. Specific points were prescribed beyond which no visit or was allowed ingress without special permit issued by the British Deputy Commissioner. Even entry to the prescribed limits were governed by British passports of equivalent travellers' documents which virtually meant that only "safe men" were allowed entry lest some Russian spy should slip away with valuable information of the frontier.

As a rule parties of more than four were disallowed entry into Ladakh and entrants had to provide written certificates that they would not overstep the limit and cross the frontier

culated upon. But the sealing of the border and the invasion of Tibet, have made India's northern frontier assume more than academic interest on its strategic importance. While the former British Government of India mainly concentrated on the watch and guard of the north-west frontier and raised trap-trenches as a defence against any intruding army, India's attention today is focussed on the north and north-east in view of the political change-over in China.

With the Partition of the Indian sub-continent, the responsibility for the defence of the north-west now devolves on Pakistan.

India's northernmost frontier runs

foot but also mechanised transport difficult.

Second Line Of Defence

The foot of the Karakoram range running from Gasherbrum mountains in the north down to the Shyok belt is littered with some of Asia's biggest glaciers like the Siachen, Baltoro, Chober Zechen, Shyok and Nubra, which offer a second line of natural defence besides the high mountain walls. Marshes, flooding glaciers and gorges will encounter an invader at every turn.

Apart from the protection afforded by natural barriers, the peculiar climatic conditions of the area cannot be ignored. The effect of climatic conditions on military operations has always been of importance since the days when Moses found difficulty in feeding and watering his mutinous followers in the Sinai peninsula. A shower of rain helped Henry V to win the battle of Agincourt, while lack of weather precedence destroyed Napoleon. To come to modern times, climate killed more men than did gunfire in Crimea.

And so with Ladakh. Aridness of the area, coupled with violent atmospheric changes to which this trans-Himalayan belt is subject to, will thwart and frustrate any military operation.

Early warring Central Asian hordes had perhaps realised the wisdom of this and they invariably attacked India through the north-west. History records that the hordes that invaded Ladakh in the past had swarmed down Gilgit.

The real problem of India's northernmost Ladakh-Chinese Turkestan frontier at the present juncture is to keep an effective check on infiltration and smuggling in of Communist agent-provocateurs and spies—which is one of the acknowledge tactics employed by expansionist Communism the world over. The undefined nature of the frontier in certain areas and the sprawling mountains make this check difficult without deploying large military forces scattered through the length of the frontier. The recent infiltration of large number of Chinese Turkestan refugees who crossed the frontiers through all possible openings in the mountain range after long treks must be an object lesson in organising the defence of this area.

Rely On People

While military checkposts at a meagre strategic points would be neces-

of Prime Minister Pandit Nehru in the summer of last year to Ladakh and the work of the Indian Army. The tour of the sacred relics of Lord Buddha and his two principal disciples Sariputta and Moggallana in the spring of this year has further strengthened their religious ties with India.

The Indian army in Ladakh has infused fresh blood into the effete and lethargic locals who are now taking active interest in the organisation of their local defences.

The non-violent Buddhists have now shorn off their traditional pigtail and have joined the ranks of the Army in their endeavour to defend and keep peace in their area.

Induction of military training and their growing military consciousness offer a new hope in the effective organisation of local defences in this area in the event of any threat to disturb peace in this part of India's frontier.



Selection to the highest military post ever accorded to a woman was made imminent with the announcement that PRESIDENT TRUMAN would name MRS. ANNA M. ROSENBERG, 48, as Assistant Secretary of Defence in charge of manpower and personnel problems. In the U.S. Armed Forces—Mrs. Rosenberg is at this moment serving with the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.



A Ladaki Lama takes rest on the roadside

Age Will Not Wither The Music Of

USTAD FAIYAZ KHAN

Nor Custom Stale Its Infinite Variety

AFTER dominating the music world for nearly four decades, Aftab-e-Mousiqi Ustad Faiyaz Khan, the foremost exponent of the Agra school of music passed away in Faiyaz Manzil, his residence at Baroda. The news spread like wild fire and the whole music world was overwhelmed with intense grief. Radio stations like Baroda, Delhi, Nagpur, Bombay, Lucknow, broadcast features in his memory and gave expression to the feelings of the disciples, relatives and innumerable friends, followers and admirers of the late Ustad. The whole atmosphere was surcharged with thrilling melodies from that immortal voice, and the music world was listening with rapt attention, in silence and tears, to one whose living voice will be heard no more.

Both from his father's side and mother's, Ustad Faiyaz Khan belonged to two illustrious families of musicians of Miyan Rangeela and Ghagge Khuda-Baksh respectively. Faiyaz Khan was the great grand-son of these two celebrities, and inherited great musical gifts along with a perfect, resonant, bass voice. He was a posthumous child born about a couple of months after his father's death. He was brought up and trained by his loving maternal grandfather Gulam Abbas who held a position of singular veneration among contemporary musicians, and died only about a decade ago at the mature age of hundred and twenty.

The old master took special care of this brilliant precocious child from the age of five: he gave him a sound and thorough grounding of scale exercises; taught him alap and Dhrupad Dhamar, trained him in Khyal style, acquainted him with lighter varieties like Thumri, Dadra and initiated him into the essentials and secrets of the Agra Gharana. This training and background enabled Faiyaz Khan to develop into a full-fledged artist before he was twenty-five.

Honoured In Darbar

For a few years he served as a court musician at Mysore where he attained conspicuous musical fame. It was in 1911 that he was honoured with the fitting title "Aftab-e-Mousiqi" (the Sun of Music). While at Mysore, he attracted the attention of the then Maharaja of Baroda who was a great lover and patron of music.

In 1911 the Baroda Prince invited Ustad Faiyaz Khan to give performance on his birthday celebrations, and was so much impressed by his music and personality that he engaged this master singer as his court-musician. Since then he continued to be the pride and luminary of the Baroda Darbar, till the State itself was merged into the Indian Union.

Thereafter, till his death he was the honoured member of the staff of All-India Radio, Baroda where his only duty was to broadcast occasionally and to give sittings for electrical recordings. Though in the service of a State, Ustad Faiyaz Khan's superb music was not locked up as mere paraphernalia of the Darbar; its enjoyment was not the monopoly of a privileged few. At the instance of late Pandit Bhatkhandeji, the Maharaja of Baroda had started a music academy (which is still in existence); later he arranged that Ustad Faiyaz Khan should give performances occasionally for the benefit of aspiring students as well as for music lovers in general. The Ustad was

often invited to perform at various music conferences and music festivals as also to broadcast from different radio stations.

In recognition of his exceptional merits he was, at several places, awarded welcome addresses, medals and purses. The Maharaja of Indore presented him a costly diamond ring and a purse of ten thousand rupees.

Highest Type Of Music

Alap and Dhrupad Dhamar formed a basic element in the Gharana to which Ustad Faiyaz Khan belonged. Raga development in Nom Tom Alap style is indeed the pure, highest type of music, without any reference to poetry which demands knowledge of the language; and it is to this pure, abstract music that Schopenhauer's famous statement: 'all arts aspire to the condition of music' does really apply. Because in this Alap style alone (which is a counterpart of instrumental music in many respects) it is possible for the artist to appeal to his audience directly without the intervention of any arbitrary medium.

By his supreme creative imagination Ustad Faiyaz Khan had developed this pure Alap style to such perfection that he used to create an actual sound picture of a 'Raga' in the mind's eye of the audience.

I have seen multitude of people with

style of Asthai Antara was neat and exquisite and showed the Talim properly.

It was not for nothing that a fastidious, versatile musicologist like Pandit Bhatkhande sent Principal S. N. Ratanjankar, his foremost disciple to learn from Ustad Faiyaz Khan. The mutual respect and regard between them was maintained to the last and the Ustad always mentioned Shreekrishna's name as one of the most eminent of his 'musical heirs'. His thorough foundation of Dhrupad Dhamar imparted his Khyal style a solidarity, dignity and charm and made him the truly 'laydar' musician that he was. The tempo of his slow Khyal was never dead-slow, nor that of his medium and fast Khyal too fast. To bring out the beauties and nuances of the Ragas handled, was his primary object. With his artistic imagination he saw and felt what the music really said; and his business was to give expression to it. Vocal acrobatics for their own sake were poles away from his art.

Rhythm Was His Being

Rhythm was as if a part and parcel of the Ustad's very being. Nothing that he sang was out of Laya, and he was distinguished for his profound Layakari. His way of singing the

and his memorable advice to me was "child, love music ardently, do not fight with it go ahead with concentration and you will be unquaffed".

On me this incident had the effect of a blessing and ever since then I have been trying to make it my credo. His love for music knew no bounds, every piece he rendered, every note he sang was teeming with this love which was so contagious that it was transferred to the audience through his music. Ustad Faiyaz Khan had funds of emotional energy, with which he filled his music and thrilled his audience.

With his perfected sense of judgment, Ustad Faiyaz Khan could always feel the pulse of the audience and never allowed his music to reach the undesirable point of boredom. He was aware of the climax when reached and there he stopped, leaving the audience not bored but expectant, desiring for more. In this I feel lies the secret of his tremendous popularity as an artist. That is why age could not wither his music, nor "custom stale its infinite variety."

Mistaken For Maharaja

Ustad Faiyaz Khan was a man of solid physique, impressive personality and majestic bearing. We are told how on one occasion he was actually mistaken for a maharaja of some Riyasat. Though not educated in the present day sense of the word, he had a very high degree of culture, with the result that he was perfectly at home with everybody. Be he high, equal or low, king or commoner, Ustad would bear himself in a manner that would put everybody at ease in his company.

Of several occasions, I may mention one when he was invited for a concert at the residence of Shri Sampurnanand, a member of the Uttar Pradesh Cabinet, at Lucknow (where the whole gathering was that of Minister, and high-ranking people with sophisticated culture. Ustad's deportment at once distinguished him as the chief guest and at the same time made him one with that company.

The ideas expressed by him in the talk there and so also in the poem composed and set to music by him on the Independence Day, would be the pride of any culture.

Ustad, (as he was affectionately and respectfully called by his friends and admirers) had a simple, generous affectionate heart. He always had a genuine pleasure in meeting people. His hospitality was proverbial and the fragrance of his liberality offered Attar would last at least one full week. He loved life and enjoyed its smallest draught with the joy and enthusiasm of a child. The artist in him always triumphed over communal or sectional or any other bias.

Amongst his eminent disciples one finds the names of Shreekrishna Ratanjankar and Swami Walahbidas, along with those of Ata Hussain, Hameed Hussain, Sharafat Hussain.

Of The Immortals

It is a pity that he died just when the State was awakening to the responsibility of preservation and propagation of whatever has remained out of the grandeur of Hindustani Classical Music. But he has to his credit a number of disciples, gramophone and electrical recordings, and musical compositions, which are sufficient to endure. Through their rich legacy, he will survive death and sit with the Immortals.

BY DR. SUMATI MUTATKAR

little knowledge of music listening rapturously for hours together to Ustad Faiyaz Khan's Alap. This Alap was such a dominant factor in his music that it preceded not only his exposition of Dhrupad Dhamar but his rendering of Khyals as well. Alap came to be so closely associated with his music that his performance could not be deemed complete without it.

Superb Blending

In Ustad Faiyaz Khan's Khyal style one finds a superb blending of tradition and creative personality, and it was this blending that made him the master that he was.

To him Raga and Khyal was a text, which he had full freedom to interpret. But he was steeped in tradition, and with a thorough training of about twenty long years, he never misused his freedom and was never a libertine.

He was considered to be the best Khyal singer of his time; and some of the salient features of his powerful style deserve to be mentioned here.

Firstly, he had to his advantage a rich, magnificent well-trained manly voice so suitable for the proper Khyal style; he always insisted on singing with open free voice.

Then, his intonations (Uchhar and Swara Sthanas) were perfect scientifically and artistically. Although he used to take harmonium accompaniment, it was mostly that of his nephew Gulam Rasool. Gulam Rasool, along with his uncle, knew the limitations of the harmonium, and played it with intelligence and dexterity, by way of complementing his uncle's singing.

Ustad Sahab's conception and development of Ragas were pure and scientific and at the same time artistic. His

words of a song was clear, meaningful, sweet and graceful.

Although he was a master of the pure Alap style of music, he never undermined the place and significance of words in music and always did fullest justice to the words by expressing their meaning through music. "Bol Banana" and "Bol Tana" was a special feature of his style. To crown all these were his artistic emotions and his creative genius which like a magic wand enlivened and illumined his music.

That is why his music had such a wide appeal and could capture all, from the simplest rustic mind to the most sophisticated, from the pig-headed dullard to the intellectual giant, from the sensitive emotional temperament to the hard heart—his music had the power to move. His own musical compositions which are so many and variegated, exhibit all the beauties and specialities of his mastery style. The statement that "no musician of the Agra School has enriched its style so much as Ustad Faiyaz Khan" is fully justified.

His rendering of Thumri and Dadra was surrounded by a singular aroma of its own. Thus from Alap to Dadra, Ustad Faiyaz Khan's versatile genius had a wide range.

Devotion To Art

As an artist, Ustad Faiyaz Khan's feelings towards his art were those of extreme passion and devotion. Music was the very life-breath of the late Ustad. He loved it with ardour, lived in it and died while serving it. When he learnt that I was studying music under Principal Ratanjankar, he said he was very much pleased to see that I had chosen fittest Guru;

NOT-SO-SILLY SEASON



Vicky in 'The News Chronicle', London

The World Of Stamps

MORE AMAZING FINDS

BY KUNG

GETTING RARITIES AT THE PRICE OF A FAKE

LAST week I had given a few instances of the advantages that a collector has over the average dealer when he is out on a stamp hunt. If proof were needed that these things can happen to anyone, it was forthcoming when a gentleman came to see me and related instances that beat even mine. Though he wishes to remain anonymous, I can personally vouch that he is more or less correct, having checked it up with at least one of the dealers concerned.

The latter—who seems to be more than unusually unlucky in his dealings with the collecting fraternity—also requested me not to give his name, otherwise he would have a regular stream of collectors hanging around, all with the express intention of putting one over on him.

When I asked him why he didn't brush up on his philatelic knowledge, he replied that he simply had no time. Besides, what he did not find out didn't hurt him.

In fact, he requested me never to let him know if I myself made some heaven-sent purchases at his expense! Quite a philosopher, I thought.

Ukrainian Sheets

In the first case my visitor went to this dealer and was shown a new lot which had just been purchased. It consisted of several albums, some boxes of loose stamps, and all manner of philatelic odds and ends. Most of the stuff was foreign and the collector was not very interested, because he specialised in colonials. But there were four sheets of what he thought was the Russian one rouble stamp of 1909-1917. He saw some sort of violet "cancellation" on them and asked the dealer what it was. The latter replied that they were probably cancelled to order, since the stamps were Russian!

The stamps changed hands for a mere pittance of five rupees. A month later another collector saw them and offered to buy the sheets at twenty five rupees each. After they were sold, my friend was told that the stamps had a "Kiev" handstamp from the Ukraine and were catalogued at five shillings each! They have since come down a little, but my informant wasn't bothered, since he got twenty times what he paid for them.

When I told him that his purchase probably consisted of nothing but forgeries—most of the Ukraine handstamps have been extensively forged, as you will note even in the catalogue—he laughed and said "Why should I worry?" I got them bona fide, and I sold them bona fide. Now it's the other fellow's worry!"

This Beats Them All

After hearing these two tales, I was prepared for anything. But the next occurrence was even stranger, in the sense that it was not due to any accident, and the dealer was actually warned that he was being fooled by the collector! Here is how it happened.

My informant was browsing through some old albums that contained a surprising number of forgeries. There was a Tuscany that—if genuine—would have been worth a few hundred, some rather crude inverted heads of the four anna lithographed 1857 of India, which are often offered to gullible collectors at what is called a "bar-gain price", and other odds and ends.

In fact, if all the stamps in the album had been genuine, they

would have been worth at least twenty or thirty thousand rupees. But my friend knew them to be forged and so did the dealer. The latter, knowing that his customer was making a reference collection of forged material, asked him whether he would like to go through the album and take his pick of what was faked.

The outcome was that the latter spent the next few hours wading through good and bad, and picked out a nice selection of forgeries. Incidentally, I might explain that this sort of thing is perfectly legitimate; if a forgery is sold as such, there is no harm whatever; it is only when it is passed off as the real stuff, that a dealer is dishonest.

Dealer Thought Them Fakes

Well, when the whole collection had been inspected, about twenty forgeries had been taken out. While calculating the price, the dealer asked "Why didn't you take those Jammu blocks? I think they are rather well done." The collector—more honest than most—told him that they were not forgeries at all but, in his opinion, perfectly genuine.

The dealer insisted that they were forged, and his buyer was equally insistent that they were not. Finally a compromise was arrived at. The dealer got fed up of the argument and said "All right, if you are so sure as all that, you can pay me twenty rupees for both the blocks. Only if you realise that they are forged don't bring them back!"

And this is how my visitor came to acquire Jammu S. G. 66, 67, 68 and 69! Believe it or

not, but these were the stamps that were picked up for Rs. 20 net! What had happened was that the dealer was not very familiar with these issues, and he had often come across forged Kashmir stamps of several kinds. And what settled the matter was the fact that the stamps were noted as "forged" in the album itself.

There is no explanation for this. What probably happened was that the original owner of the album must have been told either by some pseudo "expert" or by someone who wanted to buy them on the cheap that the items were not

Kashmir Windfall



The 1867 issue of Jammu consisting of three copies of the half anna and one copy of the one anna which figures in the article alongside. The stamps are printed in blocks of four.

genuine. And the dealer, who had bought them for nothing, seemed to be glad to get rid of them to a "fool" for 20/-.

Proved To Be Genuine

Well, the lucky purchaser did not wait another moment, but ran and verified his opinion by consulting a real expert. This man took one look at the stamps and pronounced them genuine. What is more to the point, he promptly offered to buy them for

two hundred and fifty rupees! The offer was refused but later the two blocks fetched three hundred when sold in England.

And what about the dealer? He seemed to think the whole thing was a leg-pull in the beginning, but when he was finally convinced, he started beating his head and calling himself the most foolish of all fools that ever walked the earth! Actually he had nothing much to complain about, for the simple reason that the collection from which these blocks came was sold by him at a profit of several hundred. It WAS a really good collection, even if it did contain much forged material. Jammu does not crop up in a beginner's lot!

Don't Be Too Hasty

If there is any moral in all this, I think it is that one should never take a stamp for granted, even if it is supposedly forged. Collectors often condemn rare items at a cursory glance merely through jealousy that they do not possess a copy. And dealers, too, are not wanting, who certify specimens as faked without a second glance, merely because a particular series has been extensively forged. One should judge every case on its merits. Admittedly certain forgeries are so crude that any reasonably experienced collector can tell them at a glance, but what I am here trying to say is that particularly when GOOD forgeries, that is well executed ones, exist, the greatest care should be taken not to condemn stamps off-hand.

Note All Differences

With many of the Kashmir issues, the forgeries are so crude that it is impossible for them to get by the veriest tyro. In the case of Jammu the "rectangulars" are printed without any space between the stamps, and in blocks of four. The forgeries that are usually seen are printed in singles, and have wide margins! These particular issues were also reprinted, but the reprints are in oil colours, while the stamps my friend bought were in water colours. The reprints are also quite well printed, which is not true of the genuine varieties.

I am illustrating the type of these stamps on this page. The block of four consists of three 1/2 a stamps and one 1 a, the bottom left hand one. Thus in the haul which I am discussing, there were three copies of S. G. 66, three of 68, and one each of 67 and 69. The total catalogue value comes to over one hundred and fifty pounds for the eight stamps!

THE CASE OF THE MISSING TABLET

THAT none of the stories I related last week and the ones that are printed today are altogether exceptional is proved by the discovery of the famous error Gibraltar S. G. 35. One of the most well-known of all the classic errors, this stamp has an interesting story behind it.

The rarity of this item is due to the fact that the value tablet has been omitted from the stamp, so that, though it shows the head of the Queen and the name of the country of issue, there is no indication of price. With bi-coloured stamps it does happen on occasion that the sheet, for some reason or other, fails to pass through the presses for the second operation, but it is seldom the case with a stamp of a single colour.

But S. G. 35 was printed at two operations, though in only a single colour, and it came about that a half-sheet accidentally missed the second imprint, which gave the value tablet. The checkers failed to note the defect in this sheet,

and in due course it arrived at the post office for issue to the public. Sixty stamps of this error originally existed, but not all were sold over the counter.

A young office boy called Bolton was sent to the Post Office early one morning to buy five stamps of ten centimos. He was one of the first there and duty got his quota. In the manner of all office boys he took his own time going back to the office. His boss, knowing something about these things, immediately noted that the tablet was missing, and sent Bolton back post-haste to get as many more of the errors as he could.

He certainly hurried there this time, but it was too late! Lady luck can't smile all the time. The office staff had already discovered the error themselves—or probably some member of the public had indignantly told them to please exchange his defective copy!—and the rest of the sheet had been withdrawn.

However, Bolton got his reward, for his employer was so pleased with his haul that he gave the boy one as a gift. This he sold to the wife of the Governor of the colony. Another rather short-sighted action, for the stamps have skyrocketed in value. A few changed hands at a pound apiece. Later they fetched a fiver. But Bolton couldn't have got much more for his treasure at the time that he sold it.

The catalogue value of one of these gems is two hundred pounds. And it is one of the few items which has not only kept pace with the catalogue, but has outstripped it. For some years ago, the auction price was in the neighbourhood of three hundred! It is one of the anomalies of stamp collecting that the perfectly printed copy in all its flawlessness and with value duly inscribed fetches a few pennies, while what should never have been issued at all, and is technically nothing but printer's waste, realises almost twenty thousand times as much!

SURGERY SCORES IN CARDIAC DISEASES

IN MODERN SURGERY'S sweep of progress, physicians devised operations on all but one body organ—the human heart. Now, even this organ is yielding. Half a dozen operations have been devised to correct a variety of defects writes J. D. Ratcliff in "Coronet".

An operation on a heart is something like repairing a plane in flight. It can't be stopped while surgery is in progress. It must beat steadily, pumping blood to nourish tissues, particularly brain tissues. If it is stopped for more than three or four minutes, death is inevitable. Further, any heart surgery carries the risk of uncontrolled haemorrhage—another way of spelling death.

Hundreds of people are alive today only because a small band of pioneering surgeons have had the courage to enter this delicate and hazardous field.

The first of the great heart operations was developed by a daring Boston surgeon, Dr. Robert E. Gross, when he decided something might be done about a common heart defect with a mouth-filling name—"patent ductus arteriosus." Before birth of a baby, lungs are not inflated. Instead of going from heart to lungs, blood is short-circuited via a small duct into the main arterial system of the body.

Delicate Operation

At birth—in most people—this duct closes and blood is shunted to the lungs to gather oxygen, formerly supplied by the mother. But in many people the duct fails to close properly. A series of complications arises. The heart is sorely overloaded and is prey to deadly infection. Most people with this defect are dead by 30. Surely, Gross calculated, some-

til at last they are unable to meet the extra demands of even light exertion. When overtaxed, the heart protests. Its protests take the form of the severe pains that go with a heart attack.

People with such sclerotic hearts may live for years by limiting physical activity intelligently. However, another series of drastic things may happen. Clots often form on such hardened arteries. They may grow large enough to choke off a major heart artery. This is that top killer, coronary thrombosis.

Heart Attack

Many of the people to whom this happens die with the first attack. In others, the portion of the heart denied nourishment slowly develops into a scar but is no longer able to do useful work.

Several pioneering surgeons have sought a means of correcting this by giving a blood-hungry heart an extra supply of nourishment. They reasoned that any tissue hungering for blood avails itself of any supply. Therefore, why not graft any convenient tissue to the heart, and let the heart draw on the blood supply of that tissue?

Working along these lines Dr. Laurence O'Shaughnessy, top-flight British surgeon, utilized the omentum—a flap of tissue that hangs in the abdomen. He made a small opening in the diaphragm, drew the omentum into the chest cavity, and grafted it to the heart. A number of patients got excellent results from this drastic surgery.

Tragically, O'Shaughnessy was killed

one ironic twist. Two years ago, before he could put the finishing touches on his operations, Dr. Smithy, 34, died of rheumatic heart disease. Now, other surgeons are carrying on his work.

In several types of heart surgery, it has been necessary to borrow arteries from another part of the patient's body. In effect, this means that gravely ill people, poor surgical risks by any standards, must subject themselves to two operations. One exciting new development is aimed at correcting this.

Heart Spare Parts

Fourteen hospitals in New York City are co-operating in setting up a central artery "bank" at Bellvue Hospital, to which all will contribute and from which all may draw. In effect, they are attempting to keep on hand a stock of heart spare parts taken from accident victims.

As yet this work is in its earliest stages and there are scores of unanswered questions. No one knows how long arteries may be stored, or what the best storage conditions are. Will arteries from say, a six-year-old child grow normally when transplanted into the body of a 30-year-old man? So far, no one knows. But preliminary evidence indicated that blood vessels may be kept for considerable periods and satisfactorily transferred from one person to another.

Yet another development is in the works, one which promises to give heart surgeons a great boost forward. The ultimate goal in all such surgery is to have a "dry" heart to work on—in other words, an empty heart which does not have to circulate blood while surgery is under way. A pump would answer this problem, but it would have to be a highly specialized

BURNED HIMSELF—FOR A TEST



Dr. W. J. H. Butterfield of London, aged 30 and a triple Blue of Oxford, told American scientists at a conference in Washington how he and a team of seven others burned themselves in experiments to determine the effects of atomic flash burns.

Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and at the Cedars of Lebanon Hospital in Los Angeles. The one furthest along is a massive apparatus built by International Business Machines Corporation for Dr. John H. Givvon Jr., of Jefferson. In it, a thin film of blood is spread over a rapidly spinning drum where it picks up oxygen. Once aerated, it is returned to the body from whence it came.

The IBM machine has kept dogs alive as long as 46 minutes. If it works as well in humans, this would be ample time to complete some types

They Put Heart In Dry Docks

thing could be done for them. In the course of doing this something, he devised one of the most delicate operations ever attempted. Working surely and swiftly—and without interfering with heart action—he developed a means of entering the chest and trying off the leaking duct. Then, to make the operation still more successful, he decided to suture both ends and then cut the duct.

Constricted Artery

The famed "blue baby" operation came along in the mid-40s. In this sickness, there is a too-narrow opening in the pulmonary artery, which leads from heart to lungs. Not enough blood passes to the lungs to bring sufficient oxygen to the tissues. Besides, the blood returns to an overworked heart.

Surgery here consists of replacing the constricted artery with an open one.

An even more dramatic, though less publicized, operation of the same type has been developed by Dr. Clarence Crafoord in Stockholm. In some people, fibrous tissue develops in the aorta—the main heart artery which feeds into the body's arterial system. When the aorta is thus narrowed the blood pressure rises to a very high level and the heart must work too hard. It will, in time, simply work itself out. To correct this, Crafoord cut out the fibrous portion of the aorta and sewed the ends together.

The Gross and Crafoord operations are for congenital defects. Another piece of surgery is being developed for one of the great killers—coronary sclerosis. The heart is by all odds the hardest-working body organ—pumping, in a day's time, about two-thirds of a railroad tank car of blood, and beating, in the average life span something like 2.5 million times.

In order to do its work, the heart demands a steady blood supply. It doesn't feed on the blood it pumps, but derives its food from an intricate network of arteries.

In millions of people, chiefly older people, the arteries which nourish the heart become hard and narrowed, un-

at Dunkirk before he could perfect his operation and teach it to others. But fortunately, another of the great pioneering surgeons was working along the same lines.

In Cleveland, at Western Reserve Medical School, Dr. Claude S. Beck decided 15 years ago to see if it was possible to supply additional red blood to the heart muscle. After considerable experimental work, Dr. Beck devised an operation based upon two objectives. One was to graft tissues onto the surface of the heart. From these grafts, blood vessels would grow across to the heart. The other objective was to make one coronary artery connect with a neighbouring one by making set of by-passes. Thus if one artery were blocked off, the blood could go through another.

Knife Into The Heart

A new surgical approach has also been developed to one of the most prevalent and serious of all heart diseases—that which results from rheumatic fever. This disease inflames the heart in many cases, causing valves to become thickened, scarred, and leaky.

A number of surgeons have attempted a desperate remedy—to enter the heart and cut scar tissue away from valves. Most such attempts ended in death. Then Dr. Horace Smithy, young surgeon at the Medical College of South Carolina, developed a new technique to get inside the heart without causing fatal blood leakage; then to get at the valve itself.

To help in his task, he invented a tiny, sickle-shaped knife. Before entering the heart, he made drawing stitching—such as is used on a tobacco pouch. Then he made his incision inside the stitching, a small opening large enough to admit a finger. He could then feel his way toward the leaky valve. At the same time his finger would stanch the flow of blood.

Once he had explored the leaky valve, Smithy slid his tiny knife under the flaps of the heart to make a better opening in the scarred valve. After the knife was withdrawn, Smithy pulled the draw-string which closed the wound.

Development of this operation had

pump. Besides moving blood, it would also have to aerate it, give it a fresh supply of oxygen.

A number of such pumps are now being developed. The Swedes have one, and others are being perfected at Yale, the University of Minnesota,

of heart operations.

Compared to all work in the past, advances in heart surgery in the last few years are little short of breathtaking. If they prove as successful as first reports indicate, heart disease may cease to be mankind's No. 1 enemy.

New Tractor Factory

India will make a start to produce tractors locally before the end of this month. It is the result of the implementation of a promise which Mr. Harry Ferguson, the inventor of the Ferguson tractor, made to the Indian Government 20 months ago. The Factory is located in Madras.

It is planned to set up 240 Service Stations to take care of the needs of tractor owners throughout the country. Already 48 are in operation and the balance is expected to be completed in a few years' time.

An important landmark is the establishment of a 700-acre Training Farm for tractor operators, service engineers and all potential buyers, or anybody interested in farm mechanization. Negotiations are proceeding to procure a 400-acre farm in Mysore for the training of service engineers and tractor demonstrators.

Nearing completion at the Harry Ferguson headquarters in Bangalore is a modern Training College, which is open to admission to all those interested in farm mechanization. A permanent cinema will show educational films and also a permanent Exhibition covering many phases of power farming.

EXPERT DEMONSTRATORS

No less than 12 experts are now employed in India as field demonstrators, service engineers, supervising the construction and building of service stations and investigating the possibility of special implements for the special conditions prevailing in this country. One team of three experts is the whole time investigating the possibilities of complete mechanization of rice production. The first Conference of Harry Ferguson Dealers was held in

Bombay recently and was attended by dealers from all parts of India. It was presided over by Mr. W. H. Ketchell, world's Service Manager of Ferguson Ltd., who came out to this country two months ago to make a study of local conditions and to outline a modern servicing programme in line with that obtaining in Great Britain. He explained what the Ferguson System meant in practice and its fulfilment. Ferguson's have instituted a novel policy of spending a considerable amount of money every year in training personnel from their dealer organizations. This resulted in the offering of better and faster service to owners. Also, this technical knowledge was passed on to tractor owners who made use of it to keep their tractors in working condition for as long a period as possible.

SERVICE VANS

Another development would be the use of Service Vans specially fitted to carry a skeleton stock of fast-moving parts. These would be on the move all the time contacting owners in the scattered rural areas.

Mr. Ronald C. Heath, Ferguson's Far East Representative, will be responsible for the Indian operations. He has had a distinguished career in agriculture. Joining the Ford Motor Car Company in the U.S.A., he later on became the General Sales Manager of Tullios Ltd. (a subsidiary of Imperial Chemicals Agricultural Machinery and Manufacturing Division). He designed several farm implements for this company. He is a Member of the Institute of Agricultural Engineers, of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers and of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Kartik Vadi 2, 2007
Muslim: Safar 15, 1320
Parsi: Khordad 25, 1320
Sunrise 6-52 a.m. Sunset 6-0 p.m.
Hightide 01-09, 12-30 Lowtide 07-04, 18-44

Today's Engagements

MEDICAL CONGRESS: Eighth Session, Second day meeting Taj Mahal Hotel from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

BHATIA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY: Shri S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay will perform the opening ceremony of the dispensary at Nirmala Niwas, Aimal Road Suparibaug 5 p.m.

NAIGAUM SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY: Silver Jubilee celebration, Music concert by Miss Vasundhara Shrinkhande 6 to 8 p.m. B.D.D. Chawli No. 16, Naigaum, Dadar.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHA-YAK MANDALI: 47th annual general meeting at Chikitsak Samuha, Kande-wadi 4 p.m.

INTER-SCHOOL DRAMATIC COMPETITION

Bombay's leading boys' and girls' schools staging select scenes for 'Teh-murus Doongaji' challenge trophy at Sunderbai Hall today at 10 a.m. tickets at popular rates available at the hall.

38,000 Collected For Kashmir Flood Victims

BOMBAY, Saturday. The Jammu and Kashmir Flood Relief Committee (Bombay State) announces collection of a sum of Rs. 38,000 in aid of the flood sufferers in Jammu and the Kashmir Valley, from donations made to the Committee and sums promised already.

At Saturday's meeting of the Committee held at the Bombay Secretariat with the Hon'ble Mr. Morarji Desai in the Chair, the opening of more collection centres for warm clothing, cloth and medicines was considered. Six parcels of warm clothing for the use of the flood victims have already been received from the Ladies Committee of the Indian Red Cross Society, Bombay, and also a gift of medicines from a wellknown Indian firm of pharmaceutical manufacturers.

A Symposium of readings by well-known Urdu poets has also been organised in aid of the flood sufferers by the Kashmir Flood Relief Mushaira Committee, and will be held in the grounds of the Saboo Siddick Institute at Shepherd Road, Byculla on December 4.

Shanti Patel Prays For Transfer Of Case

BOMBAY, Saturday: As the resumed hearing of the case against Mr. Shanti Patel, Secretary Dock Workers Union, who is charged with disorderly behaviour in the docks during the recent dock workers strike, before Mr. A. A. Shellim, P. Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, the accused stated that he proposed to file an application shortly before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for the transfer of the case from the Ballard Pier Court. Pending the disposal of the proposed application, the Magistrate adjourned the case.

"I-am-an-Indian Day"

BOMBAY Saturday: The Indian Nationals Overseas Congress proposes to celebrate Gandhi's martyrdom day on January 30 next year as "I-Am-An-Indian Day".

The purpose of the celebration is to promote the ideals of harmony, unity and peace, for which the Father of the Nation lived and died.

A committee of prominent citizens of Bombay will shortly be set up to chalk out the programme for the celebration.

Ban On Transfer Of Arms

BOMBAY, Saturday. The order of the Commissioner of Police prohibiting all persons, excepting arms and ammunition dealers, from transferring, either by sale or any other means, to other persons arms and ammunition, without a special permit from him, has been extended for two months, from November 27.

POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN MAIL INCREASED

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25 (PTI): The rates of postage for certain kinds of postal mail addressed to foreign countries will be increased from December 1, 1950, it was announced here.

This increase has become necessary in view of the devaluation of the rupee, which made the existing rates lower than the minimum rates prescribed under international regulations. The rates are now being enhanced just to bring them in conformity with international postal regulations, the announcement added.

The revised rates are as follows:— Letters weighing upto one ounce will be charged a postage rate of 4 annas, each additional ounce or fraction thereof being payable at the rate of 2-1/2 annas. Single and reply post cards will be priced at 2-1/2 annas and 5 annas each, respectively.

Business papers weighing upto 10 ounces will be charged a postage of 4 annas, every additional 2 ounces or fraction thereof being payable at the rate of 9 pies. The rates of postage for printed papers, registered newspapers, samples, etc., will remain as at present.

These rates will apply to all foreign countries excepting Aden, Ceylon, Nepal, Pakistan and Portuguese India, to which inland rates of postage will continue to apply.

INSURANCE FEE

The insurance fee on parcels to Portuguese India and on letters and parcels to countries to which the service is available excepting Aden, Ceylon and Pakistan will be 12 annas for every Rs. 460/- or 435 of the insured value.

This insurance fee is payable in addition to the postage and registration charges. Postage on insured boxes weighing 10 ounces will be Re. 1 every additional 2 ounces or fraction thereof being charged at the rate of 3 annas and 3 pies.

The minimum charge on unpaid and insufficiently pre-paid mail received from foreign countries will also be increased from 12 pies to 15 pies.

Renewal Of German Travel Documents

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25. German nationals holding 'old type' German temporary travel documents (with limp covers, printed in blue on an ivory coloured surface) which are likely to expire before they leave India, should apply to any one of the State Governments, Chief Commissioners, Commissioners or other Indian passport issuing authority in India for the grant to them of 'new type' German temporary travel documents. As their applications will have to be forwarded to Germany, intending applicants are advised to submit their applications at least three months before the date of expiry of their travel documents.

The Government of India in the Ministry of External Affairs will not entertain correspondence or travel documents sent to them direct.

Electrical Examination

BOMBAY, Saturday. The next examination for Electrical Supervisors (Competency Certificate) and Wiremen (Wiremen's Certificate) will be held in Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad, simultaneously, commencing from Monday, January 29, 1951. Applications for the examination, in the prescribed form, should reach the Secretary, Licensing Board, Electrical Department, P.W.D., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, by December 16. Forms of application can be obtained from the same Officer.

Those candidates who appeared and failed in any previous examination should state the centre, number and the year of examination for quick reference.

The certificates in support of practical experience must necessarily be in the form "K", as specified in the Rules.

MUNSHI'S CALL TO "GO BACK TO THE LAND"

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25. "Go back to the land" was the advice given by Mr. K. M. Munshi, Food and Agriculture Minister, to the students of the Central College of Agriculture here today.

Addressing the students on the occasion of the annual prize distribution, Mr. Munshi exhorted them not to seek Government service on the completion of their course but to propagate modern methods of cultivation among agriculturists.

Mr. Mirchandani Principal of the College, welcoming the Minister, thanked him for the decision to shift the college to the Agricultural Research Institute from the next academic year.

FOR MANCHESTER



BOMBAY, Saturday. Mr. Aderji Burjorji Sahiar, M.Sc. a Research Fellow in the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, was deputed to the Manchester University to work under Prof. F.M.S. Blackett.

Mr. Sahiar is one of the team of four scientists now engaged in the study of cosmic rays at the International Research Station, at Jungfrau, Switzerland.

SALT PRODUCTION IN KATHIAWAR

Tatas Want Exclusive Rights

BOMBAY, Saturday. The complete integration of the former State of Baroda into the territory of Bombay State under the new constitution has simplified the constitutional picture, but raises three issues of fundamental importance in connection with the Deed of Concessions granted to the Company by the state of Baroda said the Chairman of Tata Chemicals Ltd., Bombay in a speech delivered by him at the Eleventh annual general meeting of Tata Chemicals Ltd. held yesterday.

The Deed of Concession conferred, subject to certain conditions, exclusive rights for a period of 99 years to the recovery of raw salt, marine minerals and reserves of limestones in the Kathiawar possessions of the State on the basis of which the promoters went ahead with the project and the public were invited to subscribe to the fairly heavy initial capital required for the undertaking.

It is the Company's view, said the chairman, that the obligation under the Deed have been taken over by the Central Government and Government of Bombay, and should therefore continue to be honoured.

While the Company can have no objection to conform to the procedural regulations of the salt statutes and rules, it is trying to obtain from the Government an undertaking that so long as the Company conforms to these regulations, it will be entitled in terms of the Concessions to manufacture salt at the present location of the salt works on a permanent footing.

Regarding the payment of salt cess, imposed at the rate of 2 annas per maund of salt removed from the place of manufacture of production otherwise than for despatch by sea to the port of Calcutta, under a rule made under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. The Company has disputed the basis on which this liability is sought to be imposed.

The soda ash plant was restarted after remaining closed for the first three months of the year, and thereafter the Company was able to dispose of accumulated stocks, once imports of soda ash and caustic soda were severely curtailed.

Now that primary education has been made free and compulsory it is hoped that the Government of Bombay will bear the entire cost of running the Primary School at Mithapur which cost upto now has been shared equally between the Government and the Company.

Bajpai Retires From Indian Civil Service

NEW DELHI Nov. 25, (UPI): Mr. Girja Shankar Bajpai, Secretary General External Affairs Ministry, today retired from the Indian Civil Service after completing 35 years of distinguished service. He, will however, continue as the Secretary General of the External Affairs Ministry.

LITERACY DRIVE: The first national seminar on the organisation and technique for the liquidation of illiteracy will be held in Jabulpore from December 15 to 26.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, NOV. 26.

AIR INDIA FROM DELHI

Bengali—7-30 a.m., 2-50 p.m., 7-30, English—8 a.m., 1-30 p.m., 6-0, Gujarati—8-45 a.m., 1-0 p.m., 6-10, 9-15, Kannada—7-45 a.m., 3-15, Hindi—8-15 a.m., 1-40 p.m., Malayalam—7-30 a.m., 7-30 p.m., Marathi—8-30 a.m., 12-50 p.m., 8-0, Oriya—7-15 a.m., 1-0 p.m., 7-15, 8-15 p.m., Tamil—7-15 a.m., 2-0 p.m., 7-15, Telugu—7 a.m., 1-50 p.m., 7, Urdu—9 a.m., 8 p.m.

BOMBAY

244m.—07-30 Subhashita 07-35 Mangal smaran 07-40 Prog. 07-45 J. Dadabhoi garba party 08-15 Y. Purohit, lalit 11-00 Film songs 11-45 Laxmibai Jadhav, kh. gunkali 12-15 For women, G 13-10 K. Husain, sarangi 13-40 Time for music 17-30 Y. Purohit, bhimpalas 18-10 Laxmibai Jadhav, gauri and thumri 19-00 J. Dadabhoi Garba Party 19-10 Locals 19-20 Air trio, raga dhani 19-30 S. K. Abhyankar, chhayana 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 K. Hussain, sarangi 20-45 Air artist, compositions of Nanalai 21-15 R. Hariharan, K music 21-45 V. T. Dehejia, prisoners' re-settlement 22-00 Phil. Symp. Orch. of N. Y. VARIATIONS: 353m.—08-00 K. Husain, sarangi 08-45 Selections from Vishaka 11-00 Cricket: C'wealth v. Governor's XI, contd. at 16-15, 17-30 For children, M 18-00 Abhang 18-20 For villages in M and at 18-50 in K 20-15 J. L. Ranade, bhavgeets 20-30 Hindi talk 21-00 Juthika Roy, bhajan, geet 21-30 Radio trailer, M 21-45 Concert on discs.

BARODA

250m.—07-55 Pratasmaran 08-15 Mirabai Badkar, kh. bibhas and pad 09-09 N. Sapre, violin 18-20 As in Ahmedabad 18-30 For rural listeners 19-00 T. R. Hussain, geets 19-15 N. Sapre, violin 19-30 Mirabai Badkar, gauri and bhajan 20-00 G geets 20-10 Locals 20-30 Listeners' choice 21-15 N. Sapre, violin 21-30 Month's song 21-35 Mirabai Badkar, v. and d. kh. adana.

AHMEDABAD

326.1m.—07-55 Pratasmaran, 08-15 Swarpan 09-00 For children 18-20 Shanti Mullick and sisters, dholak geets 18-30 P. Shah, violin 18-45 Film songs 19-00 As in Baroda 19-15 Diary 19-30 For industrial workers 20-00 Locals 20-05 Shanti Mullick and sisters, bhajans 20-30 P. Shah, violin 20-45 Shanti Mullick, geets 21-15 Jag Mohan 21-30 As in Baroda.

FALL IN NIGHT TEMPERATURES

All-India Weather

POONA, Nov. 25 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:

Weather has been dry over the country except for local showers in Travancore Cochin.

Night temperatures were appreciably below normal over most of the country.

Forecast valid until Sunday evening: There will be a few showers in Tamilnad and Travancore-Cochin. Weather will be dry elsewhere over the country. Night temperatures may raise in Tamilnad.

The following is the daily weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from October 1, 1950, and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. on Saturday.

Abu 73 52 0 0 minus 1.0; Ahmedabad 85 50 0 0 minus 0.5; Allahabad 85 33 0 1.6 minus 1.7; Allahabad 78 47 0 0 minus 2.6; Ambala 80 42 0 0 minus 1.1; Bangalore 79 57 0 14.2 plus 5.8; Baroda 88 47 0 0 minus 2.5; Belgaum 84 53 0 8.4 plus 2.1; Bhub 87 62 0 0 minus 0.4; BOMBAY 86 67 0 1.4 minus 1.6; Calcutta 79 56 0 15.8 plus 10.5; Darjeeling 60 42 0 2.8 minus 3.3; Dehra Dun 73 45 0 0 minus 1.6; Delhi 79 44 0 0 minus 0.5; Hyderabad (Dn.) 84 52 0 2.1 minus 1.5; Indore 80 44 0 0.1 minus 1.7; Jaipur 81 46 0 0 minus 0.6; Jabulpore 80 43 0 0.5 minus 1.8; Kanpur 79 48 0 0 minus 1.6; Kolhapur 86 55 0 7.8 —; Lucknow 81 48 0 0.1 minus 1.3; Madras 83 67 0 11.6 minus 12.2; Mahabeshwar 79 54 0 8.8 plus 1.1; Mussoorie 57 41 0 0 minus 1.3; Mysore 83 59 0 7.5 minus 0.7; Nagpur 84 51 0 0.5 minus 2.4; Ootacamund 65 39 0 11.7 minus 2.0; Patiala 79 41 0 0 —; Patna 79 51 0 0 minus 2.6; Poona 87 52 0 2.8 minus 1.7; Rajkot 85 57 0 0 minus 0.8; Ranchi 73 47 0 1.3 minus 0.2; Shillong 64 46 0 10.3 minus 2.1; Sholapur 88 55 0 3.6 minus 1.3; Srinia 80 42 0 0.2 minus 1.0.

UNITED FRONT OF GOANS



The United Front of Goans held a mass meeting at the Cross-maidan, Dhobi Talao. Photo shows Mr. Francis Mascarenhas, President of the United Front of Goans, addressing the gathering and by his side is seated Mr. Waman Desai (right side), Secretary of the Organisation.

IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF PORTUGUESE URGED

United Front Of Goans Demands Release Of Political Prisoners

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE demand that the Portuguese quit Goa immediately and hand over power to the Goans, and that all political prisoners languishing in jails be forthwith released was put forth at a meeting of Goans held under the auspices of the United Front of Goans today.

The meeting endorsed the plea that Goa be administered by Goans as an autonomous state within the Republic of India.

Mr. Francis Mascarenhas, who presided at the meeting, said in the course of his speech that in the 440 years of Portuguese rule Goa had not progressed at all. Goans had sought shelter and refuge in India, but the time had come for them to wake up and do something about the freedom of their country.

DUAL CITIZENSHIP

Mr. J. M. D'Souza in his speech stated that the Goans had been enslaved, and all political consciousness had been killed within them, so that today they had little interest in politics and the economic conditions of their country.

He referred to the dual citizenship of Goans and said that while the Goans were in India they claimed Indian citizenship, and when in Goa they claimed to be Portuguese citizens. But, he asked, what would happen if they had to go back to their homeland? How did they expect to live without any means of sustenance, considering that Goa lacked in industrial and commercial development? It was time, he concluded, that the Goans rose to the occasion and fought for the freedom of their country.

Referring to the appeals that had been made to the Government of India to intervene in the struggle of Goans, Mr. L. Mascarenhas said that the freedom of Goa must be achieved by the efforts and struggles of Goans. It was no use appealing to the Indian Government for help, as appeals had been made in the past and had proved futile. The Indian Government's only reply was that the Goans must fight their own battles. But how could a handful of disunited people fight the Portuguese Government without help? It must not be forgotten that repressive measures had been used to suppress political activities, and the freedom movement had been completely crushed by brutal measures.

However, Mr. Mascarenhas continued, since outside help could not be expected, the Goans should come together, and, united, fight their own cause. It was only thus that Goa could be turned into an autonomous state administered by Goans for Goans.

APPEAL TO WOMEN

At another meeting held under the auspices of the National Congress, Goa, this evening, Mrs. Violet Alva made an earnest appeal to the Goan women to take keen interest in the political movement. Unless the womenfolk participated wholeheartedly in the political struggle and support-

ed the 'Quit Goa' movement, freedom would be delayed.

She deplored the disunity among Goans, and urged upon them to stand shoulder to shoulder in the fight for political emancipation.

Mr. L. J. D'Souza President of the National Congress, Goa, said that the distinctions and differences among the Goans should be eradicated, as the first step towards achieving freedom. Portugal had been instrumental in bringing about the moral and political disintegration of Goa. The time had now come for the Portuguese to realise that the Goans were Indians and last that they would not tolerate foreign rule.

Mr. B. D. Satarkar said that Goa was an integral part of India and the Indian Government should give wholehearted support to the Goans in their struggle for freedom.

Bill To Evict Trespassers

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25 (PTI): The Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, today introduced in Parliament a bill to provide for the eviction of unauthorised occupants of government land.

The Government Premises (Eviction) Act provides for eviction from lands forming part of "premises" but does not provide for eviction from vacant government lands or public places in cantonments.

The present bill seeks to fill this lacuna.

Allahabad Grain Dealers' Strike Continues

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 25: The Allahabad grain merchants hartal has entered eighth day with no prospects of settlement. Gur dealers have also gone on strike.

A deputation of merchants waited on the Industries Minister, Mr. K. D. Malviya yesterday and requested the Minister to withdraw ban on the movement of coarse grains and remove controls. They informed the Minister that the strike would be continued until a satisfactory settlement is reached.

Briggs Has Not Resigned

LONDON, Nov. 25 (PTI-Reuter):—The Colonial Office today officially denied a newspaper report that Sir Harold Briggs, Chief of anti-bandit operations in Malaya had offered his resignation.

VOTE FOR RAMZANALLY P. EBRAHIM

B.P.C.C. President's Call To Muslim Voters At Assembly By-Election

SHRI S. K. PATIL, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following.

Some Muslim friends and those who have all along owed loyalty to the Congress have naturally been expecting some kind of advice from the Congress House as to how they should vote in the forthcoming by-election in the Bombay City South Muhammadan Urban constituency, the poll for which will take place on Thursday next, 30th Novr. 1950.

This is an election on the basis of separate electorates which have been now done away with in free India's Constitution. The B.P.C.C. therefore, rightly decided that no official Congress candidate be run for this by-election.

Four candidates are in the field who have given their nominations. Of these three are independent and one has been nominated by the Fourth Party. I would have very much wished that the Fourth Party had not put an official candidate and left the issue to the electorate as between several independent candidates. That would have avoided a very awkward situation. However, I am not the judge as to what that Party should or should not do.

Some days back the three independent candidates met together in a friendly discussion and jointly requested me that I should name one of the three and thereby avoid contest if possible. The contest, however, could not be avoided so long as the Fourth Party's candidate was in the field. I had to choose one candidate out of the three independents to avoid wastage of votes.

I chose Mr. Ramzanally P. Ebrahim as the only independent candidate who should run against the Fourth Party's candidate if the latter would not withdraw.

My choice was obvious since Mr. Ramzanally was the only person who had requested the official Congress tickets but which could not be given in pursuance of the broad policy of the Congress.

I have not the slightest hesitation in advising the Muslim voters in this constituency to vote for Mr. Ramzanally without any mental reservation. Any day an independent candidate is better than a communal one. By voting for Mr. Ramzanally, the Muslims in this constituency will give an unmistakable demonstration that they stand for communal unity and a secular state. It is in the highest national interest to do so. I hope that the Muslim voters will carefully weigh this advice and try to implement it.

I wish Mr. Ramzanally every success in this election.

A FLAG SALUTATION: Under the auspices of the Congress Khadi Board, at Falantji Sojpal Bldg., Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, at 8 a.m. Shri Ganpatishankar N. Desai, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. will preside. Later a number of Congress workers will participate in a 'Sacrificial Spinning Programme' at the same place.

Ahmedabad Mahajans To Challenge Controls

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 25: Ahmedabad mahajans including Maskati and Panchkruva are contemplating to make a test case against the Government for intervening in free trade movement by imposing cloth control.

Bengal D.P.s For Madras

MADRAS, Nov. 25 (PTI): About 1,200 refugees from East Pakistan will arrive in Madras tomorrow by a special train from Calcutta.

All these displaced persons have been found employment in the M and S M and S I Railways through the efforts of the Employment Service Organisation, Madras.

Successful Operation Of Heart

MIRAJ, Nov. 25, (UPI): For the first time in the history of the Miraj Mission Hospital, extending for a period of 56 years, a very difficult operation was successfully performed here recently by Dr. W. G. Jones, the eminent American thoracic surgeon and removed thereby a congenital defect of heart.

An 8-year-old boy suffering from a heart disease came to the Miraj Mission Hospital for treatment. Dr. Jones removed Ductus Arteriosus which had not disappeared after birth of the child, as commonly happens and thus saved the life of the child.

Exchange Of Knowledge

U.S. AMBASSADOR'S ADDRESS

ROORKEE, Nov. 25: The importance to the economic development of India of international exchange of scientific knowledge and technical skills was emphasized by Loy W. Henderson, American Ambassador to India, in his convocation address to the University of Roorkee this afternoon.

The mobilized energies, the technical and organizational genius, the inherent culture and the aroused spirit of public service of the Indian people, the Ambassador said, will of course be the prime factors in the economic advance of the country. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that such interchange can do much to accelerate the pace of Indian economic development.

The United States on its part, the Ambassador declared, is anxious to do all that it appropriately can to assure that the interchange of scientific knowledge and technical skills will yield maximum benefits not only to the peoples of India and the United States but to the people of all countries which may desire to participate.

Paying tribute to the century of work of the Thomason College of Civil Engineering on which the University of Roorkee is founded, the Ambassador said: "In speaking to you technicians and men of science, there is no need for me to belabour the point that the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge and techniques is the most direct and efficacious method for raising a nation's standard of living."

"What I do wish to emphasize, however, is that today we are learning that all interests are best served by an unfettered and consciously-stimulated flow of such knowledge and techniques from one country to another."

DEBT TO INDIA

"With the advancement of Asian studies in the United States, we are beginning to realize more and more on the extent of our technical as well as our cultural indebtedness to Asia in general and to India in particular. Many Americans have become aware that India is the original home of some of the basic principles of scientific achievement. Our system of numbers; our numerals themselves; the concept of the symbol zero, so vital to all mathematical works; advanced geometric and astronomical principles are the inventions of the great thinkers of ancient India."

"Because of the urgent need for achievement of greater international understanding and the necessity for speedy elimination of present sharp disparities in living standards among nations, the world cannot afford to depend any longer on haphazard methods for the dissemination of technical knowledge and skills," said the Ambassador, and enumerated the various possible methods or channels for exchanging technical knowledge and skills.

AGREEMENT

"An agreement entered into between the Government of India and of the United States in February of this year makes the Fulbright Act applicable to India. Almost 100 Indian and American nationals will be making use of these funds by the end of this year. Over 60 Indian students and professors have already left for the United States with the assistance of the Fulbright rupee funds and the dollar funds provided for by the Smith-Mundt Act."

"Plans for the next year are much more ambitious and will bring assistance to a much larger number of people. The two programmes combined may enable a total exchange of over 300 persons in 1951."

"It is anticipated," the Ambassador continued, "that a so-called Point-Four agreement will be reached between India and the United States in the near future."

Who Will Rule Vietnam?

'SON OF HEAVEN' PITTED AGAINST 'UNCLE HO'

AFTER five years of bitter fighting, the war in Viet Nam has flared into the news. Yet the dominant figure in this struggle for a remote corner of South East Asia is a man whom few people ever see, writes Rene Leclerc in "Everybody's."

Ho Chi Minh, son of a mandarin, part-time photographer, student of Marxism and now head of the Communist shadow Government which is fighting the French, is one of Asia's most elusive men.

He has had no foreign visitors for over three years. He has not met a Press representative since 1946. He is known never to sleep two nights in the same bed. His headquarters, a motor caravan, might be anywhere between the hills bordering on China and the rich rice plain around Saigon.

'Uncle Ho'

But, though he is invisible, his voice is occasionally to be heard, a thin, reedy Oriental voice coming over the rebel radio.

He never addresses his listeners as 'comrades'. To him, his followers are 'my nephews and nieces' and to them he is 'Uncle Ho'.

His 70,000 tough, well-trained black-clad guerrilla fighters are almost as elusive.

When, recently, strong French forces in the Northern Province of Tonking attacked the town of Thanh Nguyen, long thought to be Ho's headquarters, they found that the main body had moved on, leaving but a thin screen of fighters behind them. Yet a few days before 2,000 guerrillas, backed by strong artillery, attacked and captured a fort which the French had built at great cost to keep the Chinese frontier closed.

Who is this man, Ho Chi Minh? From his earliest years he has made himself into an international revolutionary. He has been a propagandist for Moscow, a jailbird and an escapee with a price on his head: like Dimitroff in Bulgaria, Rakosi in Hungary and Tito in Yugoslavia, his personality has been fashioned and steeled in the shadowy political underworld of the 'twenties and Moscow's schools for leadership.

Today, a short, thin, hollow-cheeked, wispy-bearded little man of 58, he is Moscow's most successful guerrilla leader. And he has not lost the battle yet.

Great Tramp

Ho Chi Minh was born in Nam Dinh, a little town in Northern Indo-China. His father was a minor official of the French-ruled Annamese Empire, whom the French sacked in 1911 for drunkenness and running away with Post Office funds. Ho now insists that his father was a pure-minded revolutionary. Nevertheless, Ho Chi Minh, then an uneducated youth, had to make himself scarce changing his name to Nguyen Ai Quoc — Mr. Patriot — he went to Saigon and became a sailor.

He reached Singapore on a Greek ship, travelled to Hong-Kong and thence to America, a country which he soon came to hate. Then he came to Europe, first to Hamburg where he waited for a ship sailing to France. One morning in May, 1930, he landed in Marseille. The name on his identity papers was now Nguyen Tuu Toc.

He made his way to Paris and found a spot in an art school where a kindly teacher taught the strange, uncommunicative Annamite to retouch photographs. Ho's nimble fingers got him a job with a suburban studio. He worked there eight months.

By night, he haunted cafes on the Left Bank of the river Seine, attended Socialist meetings and then imperceptibly he drifted to Communist ones. One day he disappeared.

A year later he turned up in Moscow and he enrolled as Song Man Tcho at the Soviet School for Oriental leaders. A few months later, having learnt some Russian and the principles of world revolution, he started on his real career.

With Borodin

His first job under Moscow's orders was in Canton with the notorious Communist agitator Borodin. He worked there until Chiang Kai Shek's police arrested him. He escaped to Bangkok where he became a translator at the Russian Embassy under the name of Nguyen Van Tanh and managed to form the first official

Indo-Chinese Communist party in exile.

He re-entered his country in the summer of 1936 but though a huge price was put on his head, he eluded the French for eight years. Once a French sergeant broke into a dingy tenement half an hour after Ho had left it. All the French found was a pair of raffia sandals.

By 1944, during the Japanese occupation, Ho had emerged as the leader of a bogus patriotic body with Communist tendencies. When the French returned they tried not without patience to negotiate with Ho, who by this time had an army behind him. He was offered recognition and Dominion status for her country which he refused. He was also invited to talks in Paris.

Clever Linguist

His conduct in the French capital was typical of the man. He arrived there, a short, almost pathetically frail-looking man, and bowed to French officials who towered above him (he is only 4 ft. 11 ins. tall). He took no part in the daily meetings, preferring to brief his spokesmen from his hotel. He hardly left that hotel, taking all his meals in his room. Every morning at six, dressed in a threadbare khaki uniform and worn leather sandals, he would slip out by the back door for half an hour's walk in a neighbouring park.

Ho had hardly returned to Indo-China when his guerrillas attacked a French town and massacred 50 civilians. The war had started again.

What of Ho Chi Minh today? Little is known except that he has come a T.B. sufferer. His wispy beard has turned white and he is almost bald. But his energy and Machiavellian ability for creating trouble have never left him.

He is subtle, brilliant, ruthless and has an amazing facility for languages. Besides his native dialect, Qui Ngu, he has mastered French, English, Russian, Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese. He knows strategy and economics, is an expert at irrigation—a strange pursuit for a man of war—and is said to delight in inventing and perfecting booby traps, an occupation far more in line with his present work.

Code Of Conduct

Unmarried, and with no known relatives, he is strict, severe and unbending and keeps rigidly to the Moscow book of rules since Russia and her satellites recognised his Government last autumn. His determination to raise his countrymen, through Communism, out of their Oriental ways, has led him to putting out some strange edicts.

He insists on hygiene, has tried as far as possible to supply each of his regulars with a toothbrush, together with instructions for use. When in company, his men must no longer dip their chopsticks into the common rice bowl; a special set is provided for that.

But they are not forbidden when capturing villagers who have turned to the French, to cut off their heads and impale them on bamboo sticks. Neither are they told that ripping fingernails off prisoners is ungentlemanly treatment. Ho's rule is like that of a queer mixture of progress 'a la' Moscow and a resurgence of all the cruelty of the East.

Ho's war has cost France a great deal. Over the past five years, the French have poured into Indo-China nearly as much money as they have received from the United States in Marshall Aid. Their forces now number 150,000 men of all arms. Casualties in this bitter jungle war have been high; at present they stand at 30,000 killed, wounded and missing.

The French—and the troops of the new state of Viet Nam to which France gave Dominion status last autumn—control roughly three-fifths of Indo-China and all the principal towns, but even these are not wholly free from the Communists.

Periodically, Uncle Ho's professional bomb-throwers infiltrate into Saigon or Hanoi and kill French or Viet Namese officials.

France's main task now is to keep the Chinese frontier tightly sealed to prevent Chinese Communist supplies from reaching Ho. It is an incredibly difficult task.

Guerillas' Paradise

The frontier country between China and Viet Nam is a guerrilla's paradise;

a country of jungle-covered hills and jagged outcrops of rock, patchwork quilts of small paddyfields, isolated, often unfriendly villages and few open spaces. Through this area runs a vital road. On French maps it is simply called 'Route Coloniale No. 4'. The French soldiers who have fought valiantly to keep it open have another name for it. They call it 'La Route de la Mort', the Road of Death, and with some cause. The daily routine of events of along the 140 miles of this road is typical of the kind of war Ho wages against France.

The road runs mostly parallel to the border, sometimes as near as eight miles. It links three main defence posts the little towns of Moncay, Cao bang and Langson, military stepping-stones and guarded by as many as 2,000 men each, French soldiers, Foreign Legionnaires (Germans for the most part), Viet Nam levies and Moroccan hill fighters. In between are roughly a dozen smaller forts.

Mud Forts

THESE forts are 'Beau-Geste' affairs, small, crudely built, with mud walls and high bamboo palisades, a central courtyard, observation galleries running all the way round and a central tower bearing the Tricolour and a wireless mast. It is the kind of stronghold whose battle value has long been tested by the famous Foreign Legion in North Africa. But in Indo-China the surrounding jungle often makes them hard to hold.

Supplies, of course, reach them via Road No. 4. Twice a week, a convoy leaves Langson with food and ammunition for one or the other of the forts. Most convoys are made up of about 80 lorries, their wheels covered with armoured plating almost down to the tyre treads. In front go two or three armoured cars, but even they are not allowed to go forward until small units of engineers in jeeps have cleared the road of mines for some miles. On one stretch of three miles recently, these men detected no less than 129 cleverly camouflaged mines each of which had to be carefully neutralised and removed before the convoy could advance. No wonder the average speed of a convoy is 12 miles a day....

Ambushes

Ambushes are frequent, for Ho's men are among the world's best guerrillas. Sometimes the convoys are too late to save a post, as in the case of Dong Khe which was captured by Ho's forces a fortnight ago.

It was a small stockade guarded by less than 200 French troops. One morning just as the men were lining up for coffee, some 2,000 guerrillas rushed down the hillsides and across the jungle approaches to the fort. French signallers urgently contacted their headquarters. But it takes six days and a lot of preparations to reach Dong Khe from Langson, 60 miles away. Within 36 hours the French defenders, hopelessly outnumbered, abandoned Dong Khe after burning their stores. Of the garrison, 33 men were killed and 98 missing. The rest escaped, and after days of incredible hardships in the jungle, reached Langson.

Ho's men move stealthily along jungle paths known only to themselves. The French—as they did last week—must move forward with heavy equipment, stores and elaborate air support. It all takes time to organise.

Bao Dai

Yet it is clear that despite local reverses like the loss of Dong Khe, the French are everywhere gaining the initiative; and this applies also to the political field. Thousands of men have lately deserted Ho's camp to follow the fortunes of his only Indo-Chinese adversary, the pro-French, ex-Emperor of Annam, Bao Dai, who now governs Viet Nam.

It is because they have succeeded in building up Bao Dai's power that the French are gaining 'face' in the eyes of millions of Indo-Chinese today. For Bao Dai is the only man who can compete with Ho Chi Minh for the allegiance of his countrymen.

Yet two men more different from one another could not be imagined. One a revolutionary, the other a prince; one an austere fanatic, the other a gay, often pleasure-loving man. Though today he is officially called Chief of Government of Viet Nam, Bao Dai, now 37, is still every inch a King. He is still the 'Son of Heaven'

who used to sit on the gold and lacquer throne of Annam to the greater glory of his race.

Bao Dai was educated in France and lavishly entertained by the heads of the Third Republic. It was only with reluctance that he assumed the throne at the death of his father in 1936. Instead of the Paris salons he had to return to the life of a semi-absolute oriental monarch. Instead of a villa on the Riviera, he found himself the master of a huge 200-roomed palace in a closely guarded imperial city where 15,000 people worked solely for his pleasure. Into his palace, called 'The Perfection of Heaven', Bao Dai infused a breath of fresh air and many modern ways.

He married a French educated Catholic girl named Mariette Nguyen Hoang Ho, who, to please the old courtiers, promptly changed her name to Nam Phuong (Southern Perfume) and gave her children such names as Perfume of the Cherry Blossom and Perfume of the Locust.

Bao Dai's idyllic life did not last long. Under the Japanese, who invaded Indo-China in 1940, he was a prisoner in his palace. When the war ended, he had to make a choice: to seek complete freedom by opposing the return of the French, or to mount his throne again as a privileged but not wholly free ruler. He chose the former, resoundingly abdicated, and took the name of plain Mr. Vinh Thuy. Within a few days, he had become principal adviser to Ho Chi Minh, the Communist rebel.

The two men soon disagreed, as they were bound to do. Bao Dai left the country and for two years lived the life of a rich exile.

His Terms

By the beginning of last year he had made, through his wife concrete overtures to the French; if they would grant Viet Nam Dominion status and choose him as head of the Government, he would return home and oppose Ho Chi Minh.

The French agreed, and Bao Dai saw again his great palace, now almost in ruins, and the eager faces of his stricken people.

Since then he has worked hard and done well, though as a democratic leader he has been largely hampered by the lack of trained subordinates. Far too often he must rely on the French for advice and direct help, and this, in the eyes of his people, lowers his prestige.

Yet from a playboy used to adulation Bao Dai has turned readily into a modern leader. Perhaps a little too easy-going, a little too fond of travelling and personal pleasure in times of crisis, he must get used to a far different style of living.

But his very presence has changed the balance of power in Indo-China. The latest Communist attacks in Indo-China prove one point: thwarted in Korea Russia's satellites are losing no time in pressing forward in a new direction.

If Chinese help reaches Ho's forces, the West will not be faced with one little war but with many, for the chain reaction will spread all over South-East Asia to Siam, Malaya, Burma and India. It is all part of Moscow's plan for the conquest of the Asiatic world.

Indo-Poish Trade Talks Conclude

NEW DELHI Nov. 25. (UPI): Trade talks between India and Poland which started a few days back in New Delhi concluded today. Mr. Benedykt O. Polak, representative of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Trade, participated on behalf of Poland while Mr. A. S. Lall, Joint Secretary, and Mr. P. Ratnam, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, represented India.

It is understood that as a result of the talks it would be possible for the trade agencies in both the countries to establish more direct contacts with each other, thus providing for a larger flow of trade between the two countries.



Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions. Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kalayur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPPO-NIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

Governor's XI Saved From A Rout By Rusi Modi

RAJENDRANATH'S FIGHTING KNOCK AGAINST TOURISTS

Raja Maharaj Singh's XI (First Innings) 202
Commonwealth XI (First Innings) For 1 Wkt. 79

BOMBAY, Saturday.
Thanks to a grand fighting partnership of 109 runs by Rusi Modi and India's new Test Cap wicket-keeper, Rajendranath, the Bombay Governor's XI were able put up a respectable total of 202 runs against the Commonwealth Cricket team at the Brabourne Stadium today.

The visitors going in to bat scored 79 for the loss of one wicket at the close of play.

The three-day match between the Bombay Governor's XI and the touring Commonwealth Cricket Team commenced here today. Governor of Bombay Raja Maharaj Singh, skipper of the home side, won the toss and elected to bat on the hard, true wicket of the Brabourne Stadium in bright, sunny and comfortably cool weather.

Following are the teams:—

BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S XI: Raja Maharaj Singh (Captain), Maharaja of Patiala, R. S. Modi, M. S. Ranvirsinhji, C. R. Rangachari, Raisingh, Gulam Ahmed, M. R. Rege, Rajendranath, (wicket-keeper), A. K. Khanna, C. V. Gadkari and Twelfth man: Gul Mahomed.

THE COMMONWEALTH: L. F. G. Ames (Captain), R. T. Spooner (wicket-keeper), G. Tribe, J. Laker, J. T. Ikin, G. M. Emmett, D. Shackleton, K. T. Ramadhin, K. Grieves, L. B. Fishlock, E. Paynter, and twelfth man L. Jackson.

Umpires: Messrs. D. K. Naik and J. R. Patel.

On the easy paced wicket of the Brabourne Stadium the first six Indian batsmen who failed, except Maharaj Singh's Rege, gave a doleful display being out either through faulty timing or bad strokes.

Rege shaped well but was unfortunate in succumbing to an acrobatic catch by Jack Ikin in the gully.

Rusi Modi, who came in third, was overburdened with responsibility in the face of the disasters at the other end, and played restrained cricket. Rajendranath's fine support, however, infused him with courage and during the last stages of his innings Modi played enterprisingly, scoring all round the wicket.

However, Rajendranath overshadowed even Modi. At a critical time, when the loss of either his, or Modi's wicket would have meant a complete rout, he displayed dash, and enterprise. He had his anxious moments early but was never afraid to hit anything loose or overpitched.

After Modi and Rajendranath had left in quick succession in attempting forcing shots, the end of the Home side's innings was not far off, but Rangachari wielded the long handle to knock up a breezy 28.

The Commonwealth made a bad start losing Fishlock when the total was only eight. But George Emmett and Jack Ikin, unperturbed by the reverse, went for the bowling. Emmett, particularly, was aggressive, excelling in cuts and drives.

SCORE BOARD

BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S XI

(First Innings)	
M. R. Rege c Ikin b Shackleton ..	5
M. S. Ranvirsinhji l.b.w. Shackleton	11
R. S. Modi c Spooner b Laker ..	68
C. V. Gadkari l.b.w. Tribe ..	4
Maharaja of Patiala c and b Tribe	10
Raisingh run out ..	0
A. K. Khanna l.b.w. Tribe ..	0
Rajendranath c Paynter b Laker	57
Raja Maharaj Singh c Emmett b Laker	4
C. R. Rangachari c Ikin b Laker ..	28
Gulam Ahmed not out ..	2
Extras ..	15
Total ..	202

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
D. Shackleton ..	13	3	21	2
L. B. Fishlock ..	4	1	11	0
G. Tribe ..	27	8	76	3
J. C. Laker ..	19.5	5	61	4
K. T. Ramadhin ..	12	4	18	0
COMMONWEALTH (First Innings)				
L. B. Fishlock c Rajendranath	4			
b Rangachari ..	4			
O. M. Emmett batting ..	36			
J. T. Ikin batting ..	32			
Extras ..	7			
Total (for 1 wkt.) ..	79			

DELHI LAWN TENNIS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25.
Naresh Kumar and K. B. Madan defeated Ram Rao and Narendra Nath in the final of the Men's doubles of the Delhi Law Tennis Tourney. Naresh Kumar beat Prem Pandhi in the Singles semi final.

NORTHERN INDIA BOXING

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25 (PTI): The Northern India Amateur Boxing Championship will be held in New Delhi on December 15, 16 and 17. The championship is open to novices and amateurs, the secretary of Asian Games announced today.

An Innings Defeat For Sydenham

ELPHINSTONE TO MEET SIDDHARTH IN SEMI-FINAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SKITTLING OUT the Sydenham College for a small score of 77 runs in their first innings and again for 120 runs in their second venture, Elphinstone College and Institute of Science registered their smashing victory over their rivals whom they beat by an innings and 64 runs in their quarter-final of the Inter-Collegiate Cricket Tournament for the Northcote Shield and the Rahimtulla Cup at the Kennedy Sea-face to-day.

Devastating bowling by B. J. Govadia and A. A. Shaikh who captured 5 for 28 and 3 for 11 runs respectively paved the way for an easy win for the Siddharth College over the Podar College whom they beat by a big margin of 397 runs on the first innings in the other quarter-final at the Oval.

SIDDHARTH WIN ON THE FIRST INNINGS

Siddharth College resuming their innings with the over-night total of 433 runs for six wickets collected further 72 runs and were all out for 507.

Going in to bat Podar College could not stand to the varied attack of Siddharth College and could score only 10 runs in their knock. N. K. Bhada their opening bat and D. S. Mirkar their skipper contributed 28 and 27 runs respectively and they were the only two batsmen who could face the bowling of B. J. Govadia and A. A. Shaikh; the rest failed miserably.

For Siddharth College B. J. Govadia and A. A. Shaikh were deadly with the leather. The former had 4 spells of bowling and in the last spell of his he captured 4 wickets for 12 runs in 7 overs, 1 of which was a maiden. His final figures were 39.4 overs, 7 maidens, 28 runs and 5 wickets. A. A. Shaikh took 3 wickets for 11 runs in 16 overs 8 of which were maidens.

The match ended in a win for the Siddharth College on the first innings; and by their virtue of this win they enter the semi-final round where they meet E. C. and I. S.

The following were the complete scores of the match.
Siddharth College beat Podar College by 397 runs on the first innings. Siddharth College—

A. O. Shah c K. L. Joshi b N. D. Katelli 14, H. M. Dadachanji c M. V. Merchant b K. L. Joshi 79, S. P. Bhatia c S. R. Khot b K. L. Joshi 70, R. V. Rege (Capt.) b K. L. Joshi 9, R. B. Kenny run out 87, B. J. Govadia b D. S. Mirkar 38, N. S. Tamhane c Y. H. Malegam b D. S. Mirkar 88, A. A. Shaikh c A. R. Wasania b Y. H. Malegam 64, B. P. Cooper run out 0, N. M. Billimoria b Y. H. Malegam 25, S. V. Nadkarni not out 6, Extras 28, Total: 507.

Fall of Wickets:—1/32; 2/164; 3/181; 4/184; 5/242; 6/363; 7/445; 8/448; 9/448; 10/507.

Bowling Analysis:—K. L. Joshi 30-2-116-3; D. S. Mirkar 27-3-104-2; N. D. Katelli 12-2-31-1; M. V. Merchant 20-2-71-0; A. R. Wasania 5-1-27-0; S. R. Khot 14-0-95-0; Y. H. Malegam 51-1-17-2; N. D. Tavaria 4-0-18-0.

PODAR COLLEGE:—N. K. Bhada c R. B. Kenny b A. A. Shaikh 28, P. S. Bharucha b A. A. Shaikh 6, M. V. Merchant run out 0, S. R. Khot b B. J. Govadia 6, D. S. Mirkar (Capt.)

l.b.w. b S. V. Nadkarni 37, N. D. Tavaria c N. S. Tamhane b B. J. Govadia 13, A. R. Wasania b A. A. Shaikh 0, K. L. Joshi c N. S. Tamhane b B. J. Govadia 0, N. Katelli b B. J. Govadia 5, Bendale not out 8, Y. H. Malegam st. N. S. Tamhane b B. J. Govadia 0, Extras 17, TOTAL: 110.

Fall of Wickets:—1/11; 2/12; 3/23; 4/70; 5/93; 6/93; 7/93; 8/93; 9/110; 10/110.

SYDENHAM OVERWHELMED BY E. C. AND I. S.

Sydenham further added only 7 runs to their over-night total of 70 for 9 and were all out for a small score of 77 in their first innings.

For this utter rout of the Sydenham College, V. P. Desai and S. P. Gupta were responsible who in between them captured 7 wickets—the former claiming 4 for 10 runs while the latter accounted for 3 for 40 for the Elphinstone College.

184 runs in arrears the Sydenham College were forced to follow on and in their second venture they fared a little better than the previous occasion and could make 120 runs.

K. L. Dalal the Captain of the Sydenham College played a Skipper's innings by hitting up 51 runs. A. H. Desai and K. H. Rustogi were the other two batsmen who offered a little resistance and contributed 21 and 15 runs respectively; while others could not play. S. P. Gupta who was in a devastating form with the leather and secured 6 wickets for 40 runs. His final figures were 21 over, 6 maidens, 40 runs and 6 wickets.

E. C. and I. S. won the encounter by an innings and 64 runs; and qualified to meet Siddharth College in the semi-final.

The following were the complete results of the match played.
Elphinstone College and Institute of Science beat Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics by an innings and 64 runs. ..

E. C. AND I. S. (First Innings) 261.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE (First Innings): M. R. Daftari c K. M. Rungta b T. P. Raju 0, D. P. Bilpodiwalla b G. Sundaram 1, K. L. Dalal (Capt.) c S. S. Anandkar b S. P. Gupta 18, K. S. Khanolkar b S. S. Anandkar 5, M. R. Desai st. S. P. Gupta b S. P. Gupta 9, A. C. Sheth b V. P. Desai 0, A. H. Desai c S. P. Gupta b V. P. Desai 35, B. G. Joshi c M. L. Apte b S. P. Gupta 0, K. H. Rustogi c S. P. Dalvie b V. P. Desai 5, A. Merchant c M. L. Apte b V. F.

CRASTO WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

St. Xavier's College Sports

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Joe Crasto, became the St. Xavier's College Men's individual champion for another year with 22 points, but Anthony Gracias gave him a close fight with 20 points in their annual sports held at the College Grounds Parel this evening.

Roshan Mistry won the women's individual championship.

Khan Bahadur S. H. Mehta presided.

The following were the results:—

MENS EVENTS

110 METRES HURDLES:—A. Gracias 1. Joe Crasto 2, P. D'Souza 3. Time 17.8 secs.

100 METRES RUN:—Joe Crasto 1, R. Tobin 2, Tony Pereira 3. Time:—11.4 secs.

200 METRES RUN:—Joe Crasto 1, T. Pereira 2, A. D'Souza 3. Time: 24 secs.

400 METRES RUN:—A. Gracias 1, Joe Crasto 2, V. D'Souza 3. Time 55.3 secs.

1500 METRES RUN:—Mullan Roy 1 Ayres D'Souza 2 Morawalla 3. Time: 4 min. 44 secs.

CYCLE LAP RACE:—B. Irani 1, R. Godrej 2, S. H. Irani 3.

3000 METRES CYCLE RACE:—B. Irani 1, R. Godrej 2, S. H. Irani 3. Time 6 min. 24 secs.

LADIES EVENTS

50 METRES RUN:—Roshan Mistry 1, S. Vakil 2, K. Behram 3. Time 7 secs.

100 METRES RUN:—R. Mistry 1, S. Vakil 2, M. D'Souza 3. Time: 14.6 secs.

Individual: Men's Champion:—Joe Crasto 22 points. Runners up: A. Gracias 20 points.

Individual: Ladies Champion:—Roshan Mistry.

FOREIGN STARS FOR NATIONAL TENNIS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

The South Club, Calcutta have spared no pains to make the National Tennis Championships a success.

Foreign players of repute have been invited among them being Kovaleski and Doffman of the USA, Tony Mottram and Mrs. Mottram of Great Britain, Jecoslav Drobney, exiled Czech and Mrs. Anderson of England, Miss Dorothy Head, Mrs. K. L. Tuckey and Miss Horn.

Baron von Cramm of Germany & S. Dadidson of Sweden have already accepted the invitations, while Budge Patten of the U.S. will be a eleventh hour entrant.

In order that leading tennis centres may also benefit, these foreign players will participate in tournaments at Bombay, Madras, Trivandrum and Delhi, Allahabad and Lucknow.

HOCKEY HONOURS FOR TRAINING COMMAND

BANGALORE, Nov. 25 (PTI): Training Command won the Hockey Championship of the Third Indian Air Force Inter Command Sports here today defeating Operational Command by two goals to nil.

The winners both goals were scored in the first half by Menzies and Baldevsingh.

Desai 0, J. N. Vachha not out 3, Extras 1, Total 77.

Fall of Wickets:—1/0, 2/14, 3/19, 4/27, 5/34, 6/46, 7/47, 8/61, 9/67, 10/77.

Bowling Analysis:—T. P. Raju 3-1-13-1; G. Sunderram 3-2-5-1, S. S. Anandkar 5-3-7-1; S. P. Gupta 11-1-40-3, V. P. Desai 6-3-2-10-4.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE (Second Innings):—M. R. Daftari c S. S. Anandkar b T. P. Raju 0, D. P. Bilpodiwalla c L. J. Khichhadia b S. S. Anandkar 5, K. L. Dalal (Capt.) c V. P. Desai b S. P. Gupta 51, A. H. Desai c G. R. Sundaram b S. P. Gupta 21, M. R. Desai b S. P. Gupta 0, B. G. Joshi b V. P. Desai 4, A. C. Sheth run out 0, K. S. Khanolkar b S. P. Gupta 6, K. H. Rustogi st. S. P. Dalvie b S. P. Gupta 15, J. N. Vachha c M. L. Apte b S. P. Gupta 0, A. Merchant not out 0, Extras 18, Total 120.

Fall of wickets:—1/0, 2/37, 3/74, 4/74, 5/81, 6/81, 7/97, 8/112, 9/116, 10/120.

Bowling Analysis:—T. P. Raju 3-0-20-1, G. R. Sunderram 5-2-7-0, V. M. Kothare 4-2-8-0, S. S. Anandkar 9-2-10-1, S. P. Gupta 21-6-40-6, V. P. Desai 12-4-17-1.

VIVECA WINS VICTORY CUP ON OBJECTION

Shan-E-Hind Very Lucky

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY Saturday.
L. T. COL, and Mrs. N. D. Ghandy's Triumph was first past the post three-quarters of a length in front of Viveca in the Victory Cup run over seven furlongs today at Mahaluxmi but he was placed second as the subsequent objection raised by Viveca's rider, Khade was upheld.

Triumph was neglected at 24 to 1 and neither Viveca's victory was popular. Theatre-magnate Modi's Dil-Ki-Bat was all the rage in the race. The Canvassall Colt was in the leading division till the straight but he failed to respond at the crucial stage. Par Excellence also let down a big army in this race.

Shan-E-Hind, jointly owned by the Maharani of Gwalior and Mrs. Tirodkar was a lucky winner in the side attraction, the Hughes Memorial Plate. Runners-up Stanbridge unshipped his rider, Gilmore, while on his way to the starting gate and bolted as far as the Hornby Vellard corner. He was ultimately caught and had to make the long trip to the starting post. In spite of the severe strain, Stanbridge raced prominently and he looked a winner below the distance but at the end he ran out and drifting to the extreme left he lost the race by 3/4 length. The camera was consulted by the Judge on the occasion.

The day's double event had sixty-nine solvers. Each ticket returned Rs. 247 but the treble pool was not so easy. Eight punters collected Rs. 10,524.

The following are the results:

THE MARINE LINES PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Wadia's MURASAKI 8-7 P. Khade 1
Mr. P. M. Modi's HASEEN 8-7 Aurobinda 2
Nawabzada of Bhopal's ROSE OF HARLEM 8-7 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. N. E. D. Pandole's FIRELIGHT 8-7 Jagdish 4
Not run: H. R. H.
Won by: 2 1/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 6 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 4 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 22. Places Rs. 11. Rs. 12 and Rs. 11.
Trainer: B. R. Patel.

THE AHMEDABAD PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. N. H. Dhunjibhoy's IMROZ 8-7 S. Chawan 1
Mr. Kelso's MASKED LADY 9-0 Purusinh 2
Maharani Seta Devi of Baroda's RAJGURU 9-3 P. Khade 3
Mr. and Mrs. Nariman A. Bharucha's HAPPY KING 8-7 Kasbekar 4
Not run: Hirance, Inatitana and S. Alam.
Won by: 2 1/4 lengths, 2 1/4 lengths, short head.
Time: 1 minute 30 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 54. Places Rs. 14. Rs. 14 and Rs. 14.
Trainer: V. R. Jadhav.

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division III—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division IV—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division V—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division VI—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division VII—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division VIII—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division IX—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division X—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XI—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XII—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XIII—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XIV—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division III—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division IV—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division V—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division VI—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division VII—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division VIII—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division IX—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division X—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XI—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XII—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XIII—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XIV—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XV—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XVI—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XVII—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XVIII—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XIX—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XX—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XXI—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XXII—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XXIII—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XXIV—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XXV—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XXVI—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XXVII—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XXVIII—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XXIX—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XXX—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XXXI—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XXXII—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XXXIII—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XXXIV—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XXXV—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XXXVI—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

THE RAJOT PLATE. Division XXXVII—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 9-2 Roberts 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas NAGARPALIKA 8-7 Kheemsingh 2

Race Selections

BRIGHT CHANCES FOR MANZOOR

Prometheus & Pay Master Likely In Respective Events

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE following are my selections for the Winter Races, Extra Day's programme at Mahaluxmi tomorrow:—

THE WANOWRIE PLATE. Division I—Distance 5 furlongs.

Assault (Kheemsingh) 9 0
Proud Peter (Cunningham) 9 0
Gallant Man (Hanuman S.) 9 0
Starshell (Purtu S.) 9 0
Bright Prince (Aurobinda) 9 0
Paper Crown (Shaikh) 9 0
Wolf (Bhoorsingh) 9 0
The Coward (Russi M.) 9 0
Queen of Kandy (P. Khade) 8 11
Krishnakamal (—) 8 11
Again and Again (J. Bhoole) 8 11
Sultana (Kasbekar) 8 11
Coral (Amir Ahmed) 8 11
Citra (Sk. Ahmed) 8 11
Kausar (—) 8 11
Sukanya (Jagdish) 8 11
Passing Shower (Damodar) 8 11

ASSAULT Win

QUEEN OF KANDY Next best

THE NOVEMBER SELLING PLATE—Distance 2 furlongs.

Miss Rutty (—) 9 0
Botticelli (J. Bhoole) 9 0
Vagabond Queen (Rajoo) 9 0
Happiness (Shiba) 8 12
Brilliant Sunshine (—) 8 0
Pyare Sahab (Kasbekar) 8 10
Ramola (Deshmukh) 8 0
Gay Girl (Argade) 8 6
Pop (Hanuman S.) 8 4
Aflaton (Cunningham) 8 2
Mayfair Lady (Bhoole) 8 0
Cool and Collected (Mull S.) 7 12
BOTTICELLI Win
HAPPINESS Next best

THE KARJAT PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Princess Dominic (Gauskhan) 9 4
Peggoty (S. Ahmed) 9 2
Moonlight and Shadows (Pierce) 8 12
Pre Catalan (Kadam) 8 11
Chrissie Darling (—) 8 4
Repay (Devaney) 8 2
Kickshaw (Ganpat) 7 13
Gipsy Flower (—) 7 13
Coronet (Argade) 7 12
Sunlight (Tasi) 7 12
Fox Trot (Dinkar) 7 11
Luminary (—) 7 10
My Pleasure (Sk. Lal) 7 3
Ajinkya Tara II (Fakir Mahd.) 7 1
Parker Prince (—) 7 1
Cordial (—) 7 1

PRE CATALAN Win

MOONLIGHT & SHADOWS Next best

THE WANOWRIE PLATE—Division II—Distance 5 furlongs.

Don't Boast (—) 9 0
Windor Toy (Duffy) 9 0
Glamour Boy (—) 9 0
Othello (—) 9 0
Way Cut (—) 9 0
Choppy (—) 9 0
All-in-All (—) 9 0
Rabalto (—) 9 0
Red Cross Boy (Mahomed-ali) 9 0
Pet Hand (—) 9 0
Incitatus (—) 9 0
Ali Janab (Hanuman S.) 9 0
Happy King (—) 9 0
Fancy Girl (B. Khalil) 8 11
Harlem Day (—) 8 11
Miss Pop (—) 8 11
Shardana (—) 8 11
Jaya (Roberts) 8 11
Chandrasekha (Gilmore) 8 11
Iltaja (S. Chawan) 8 11
Rafat (Purtu S.) 8 11
Salyawati (R. Bhoole) 8 11

ALI JANAB Win

SHARDANA Next best

THE AJANTA PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

My Pet (Duffy) 9 2
Nuremberg (Roberts) 9 1
Rana Pratap (—) 8 12
Rim Jhim (—) 8 12
Swing Bridge (Gilmore) 8 12
Queen Anne (Damodar) 8 4
National Flag (Burn) 8 4
Manzoor (Kheemsingh) 8 2
Pylini (I. Khams) 6 12
Rao Sahab (Dinkar) 6 12

MANZOOR Win

QUEEN ANNE Next best

THE NASIK PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Rashtrapati (R. Bhoole) 9 2
Prometheus (Gilmore) 9 1
Yearling (Aurobinda) 9 1
Honey Bunch (—) 9 0
Royal Guard (P. Khade) 9 2
Repartee (Bhoorsingh) 9 0
Pick Money (S. Chawan) 9 0
Time Bomb (—) 8 13
Trunk Call (Amir Ahmed) 8 12
Marie Louise (Whiteside) 8 10
Just Wait (Hanuman S.) 8 9
Don't be Silly (Damodar) 8 3
Gay Radha (J. Bhoole) 8 2
Arrak (Devaney) 7 13
Gallop Lad (Jagdish) 7 9

PROMETHEUS Win

PICK MONEY Next best

THE KASHMIR PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Pay Master (S. Chawan) 9 2
Courage (Kheemsingh) 9 1
Pelion (Duffy) 9 0
Gang Bhup (Amir Ahmed) 8 12
Chocolate Baby (Mull S.) 8 11
Spring Chicken (Jagdish) 8 8
Near Image (Hanuman) 8 0
Game Bid (Gauskhan) 8 0
Ayaaz (—) 8 0
Happy Go Lucky (Gilmore) 7 12
PAY MASTER Win
PELION Next best

THE NASIK PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Kemereth (Gilmore) 9 4
Flying Miss (Hanuman S.) 8 13
Irish Right (S. Chawan) 8 12
Embarkation (Mull S.) 8 9
Passing Bell (B. Khalil) 8 6
Pretty Town (Purtu S.) 8 5
Dominator (Whiteside) 8 4
Tamanna (Shaikh) 8 2
Fowzia (Z. K. Khan) 8 2
Lerins (Duffy) 8 2
Anant Lakshmi (P. Khade) 8 1
Little Star (Damodar) 8 1
Great Lady (J. Bhoole) 8 1
Pessimist (—) 7 11
London Tan (Dinkar) 7 6

ANANT LAKSHMI Win

Food Talks In Capital And States

BOMBAY DECLARES WAR ON RICE-SMUGGLERS

THE gravity of the food situation loomed large in discussions in Parliament. It was the subject of parleys between Pt. Nehru and Bihar Ministers, when the latter visited Jamshedpur for the conference of the directors of National Laboratories.

According to the U.P.I. the Food Minister Shri K. M. Munshi and Shri Gulzaril Nanda who attended the meeting of the Congress Working Committee on special invitation, are understood to have given a detailed picture of the overall food position in the country and explained to the members their difficulties in coping with the present shortage.

Shri Munshi, it is further understood, complained of lack of co-operation by some of the States with the centre on the food issue, and warned that if this attitude was persisted in, he would not be surprised if the country was faced with a very serious famine situation.

SUGAR CONTROL

The discussions, it is further learnt, also related to the sugar and gur position in the country and the question of control on these commodities. Discussions, which remained inconclusive, are expected to be resumed at the next sitting of the Committee.

Bihar Ministers' Talks With Nehru

JAMSHEDPUR, Nov. 25 (UPI):—Bihar's Chief Minister, Dr. Srikrishna Sinha, along with two other ministers, Shri Krishna Vallabh Shahi and Shri Binodanand Jha met Pt. Nehru. Their discussion, it is understood, centred round the various problems facing the state of Bihar, including the present Nepal situation vis-a-vis the attitude of Bihar Government. They also discussed the food situation in Bihar. More help from the centre to tide over the present difficulty is understood to have been sought by the Bihar ministers.

GRAVE FOOD POSITION IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Nov. 25 (UPI): In view of the fact that foodgrains moved from various destinations are still on the way, the Madhya Pradesh State Government proposes to issue only one-fourth of weekly grain quota to the consumers in Nagpur in the shape of rice and gram.

It is understood that the State Government would maintain the balance, as soon as consignments are received during the course of the week.

POLICE TO WATCH SUBURBAN TRAINS

BOMBAY, Nov. 25 (PTI): The Bombay police will shortly intensify their campaign against the smugglers of foodgrains into Greater Bombay. It was learnt here today, the smugglers bring foodgrains, particularly rice, in their personal luggage into the city limits and sell them at a higher rate. The police force will be reinforced to cope with the smugglers travelling by the G. I. P. and B. E. and C. I. Railways and by highways. These decisions were taken at a joint conference of high ranking police and food officials of Bombay State at the Secretariat yesterday.

Madras Governor Sees Aurobindo

PONDICHERY, Nov. 25 (UPI): Shri Aurobindo granted an interview to the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Governor of Madras, and the Maharani. He passed about half an hour with them. The Maharaja and Maharani also met the Governor and paid their respects to her.

Sir Ralph Richardson In City

BOMBAY, Saturday. Sir Ralph Richardson the popular English stage and screen actor, arrived in the city this evening by air from London, en route to Ceylon. It is learnt that in Ceylon he will play the part of "an old seaman" in the new Alexander Korda Production "Outcast of the Island" which is being filmed there. Sir Ralph told the reporter at the aerodrome that the picture will cost its producer more than 250,000 sterling. Sir Ralph had started his film career when he was only 28. He was knighted a few years back.

ICE BLITZ OVER ENGLAND

THEY LOSE AND FALL OUT TOO

Differences Among Nepalese Congressmen

NAUTANWA (Indo-Nepal Border), Nov. 25: Differences appear to be developing among Nepalese Congress workers active in Western Nepal over recognition of Dr. K. I. Singh's parallel administration set up in Majkhand touching outskirts of Bhairawa, gateway town of Western Nepal.

Col. Gopal Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana, who described himself as Commander-in-Chief of Nepalese Congress in western sector told PTI correspondent here that Dr. Singh's parallel administration has not yet been recognised by Central Committee while Dr. Singh styled himself as military Governor of territory under insurgents' control. Gopal Shumsher said that a meeting of prominent Nepalese Congress workers had been summoned to discuss the question of parallel administration's recognition and some other important problems concerning their movement in Western Nepal. He did not disclose the date and place of the meeting.

TRAINS SEARCHED FOR ARMS GORAKHPUR, Nov. 25 (PTI): All trains bound for Nepal border from Gorakhpur junction are regularly searched by police under supervision of district authorities for illicit arms and ammunition, said the District Magistrate here who also paid a visit to border town of Nautanwa today. The District Magistrate, it is learnt, has submitted a report to the U.P. Government about the firing incident on Wednesday in which Mr. Shibanlal Saxena, M.P., was injured. He expressed his inability to disclose his findings.

The Oldest Inhabitant

LONDON, Nov. 25 (PTI-Reuters): The oldest inhabitant in a mountain village in Azerbaijan, Soviet Republic, bordering Persia, will celebrate his 151st birthday this year according to a Tass Agency message received in London. Ibrahim Gadjiem of Shabla in the Lachinski region of the Republic says he feels very well in spite of his age. Tass reported. He has a family of about 50.

French Retake Evacuated Post

SAIGON, November 21 (PTI-Reuters): French troops today re-occupied Tanmai fifteen miles west of Moncay after a temporary evacuation. A French spokesman said the Tanmai post had earlier been evacuated by its garrison.

INDIAN CULTURAL ACADEMY

Plan To Strengthen Common Composite Culture

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25 (PTI): A move to organise a "Bharatiya Sanskriti Sangam" (Indian Cultural Academy), which will work for a "common composite culture" in India has been sponsored by a committee of about twenty Members of Parliament with Dr. Rajendra Prasad as Chairman. The Bharatiya Sanskriti Sangam will come into existence at an All-India Cultural Conference to be held here some time in February or March next year in the Red Fort under the auspices of this committee.

The provisional committee includes the Congress President, Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon, the Food Minister, Mr. K. M. Munshi, and the Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. The Committee has sent invitations to about five hundred prominent men all over the country mostly educationists, journalists and ministers, to attend the Cultural Conference in Delhi.

The Conference will discuss various subjects connected with the "different facets of Indian culture and its organisation," and will adopt a constitution for the All-India Cultural Academy.

ERITREA UNDER ETHIOPEAN CROWN

U.N. Special Committee Recommendation

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 25 (PTI-Reuters): The United Nations Special Committee recommended today federation of an autonomous Eritrea with Ethiopia under sovereignty of the Ethiopian crown. Voting was 38 in favour, 14 against and eight abstentions.

CHOU WARNS AMERICA

Issue Of Release Of Shigemitsu

LONDON, Nov. 24 (PTI-Reuters): Communist China's Foreign Minister Chou En-lai, has warned the American Government that it will be held responsible for all "serious consequences" which may result from the release from prison of Mamoru Shigemitsu, former Japanese Foreign Minister, the New China News Agency said today.

The Agency said Mr. Chou issued a statement yesterday protesting at the release of Mr. Shigemitsu earlier this week. It followed three Russian protests, the latest, last Sunday.

Latest Surprise After Flying Saucer

12-INCH BLOCK HITS LONDON: SHEEP KILLED ON SOMERSET FARM

LONDON, Nov. 25 (PTI-Reuters): A RAGGED block of ice, measuring twelve inches each way, fell through the roof of a garage in the London suburb of Wandsworth last night. Scotland Yard was advised.

Local police kept it in a refrigerator for investigation by meteorologists. Earlier, two men flying over the

Sussex coast reported a "blue, silvery disc", seen from their plane.

They said it was rushing through the sky on a southward course until it "turned on its edge, shook, and then shot upwards at terrific speed into the clouds."

The lump of ice which was brown coloured and weighed about four pounds had the Air Ministry Meteorological Office puzzled.

A spokesman said it was too big to be any normal weather phenomenon but he also thought it unlikely it could have dropped from an aircraft.

Two weeks ago farmers on Exmoor, Somerset, found lumps of ice on their land, weighing between twelve and fourteen pounds. One block killed a sheep.

INDIAN WEDDING IN WASHINGTON



Miss Medha Bhat, daughter of Mr. M. D. Bhat, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay was recently married to Ashok B. Bhaskar at a ceremony held at the Indian Embassy in Washington. Bhaskar is the second secretary to the Embassy. Mrs. Pandit, Indian Ambassador to the United States gave the bride away and was the hostess at the wedding supper. Photo shows the bride and groom cutting the wedding cake, while Mrs. Pandit looks on.

Central Body To Deal With Election Disputes

CONGRESS EXECUTIVE DECISION

NEW DELHI, November 25 (PTI): THE Congress Working Committee concluded its five-day discussion of the proposed amendments to the Congress constitution today after approving a new provision which seeks the appointment of a Central Election Tribunal to deal with election disputes.

A proposal to this effect will be placed before the next A.I.C.C. meeting for final approval.

The proposed tribunal, which will function as the "highest court of appeal" so far as Congress elections are concerned, will consist of three to five members.

EMERGENCY CLAUSE The Committee also recommended an emergency clause, according to which the Working Committee or the A.I.C.C. may add or amend any of the provisions of the amended constitution in case any difficulty arises in working the constitution.

No member of the Central or a Provincial Election Tribunal during his term of office can hold any elective office in the Congress or stand as a candidate for any Congress election.

The Central Election Tribunal will be appointed by the Working Committee. About some minor amendments relating to the district election tribunals and election disputes, the President

CHINA'S REPLY TO INDIAN NOTE

Nehru To Clarify Policy On Tibet

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25 (PTI): India has never accepted the sovereignty of China over Tibet while she has recognised and continues to recognise nominal Chinese suzerainty subject to autonomy of Tibet.

Official circles here made this point clear while commenting on China's last note to India on situation in Tibet. The Chinese note has accused India of attempting to "influence and obstruct" Communist China exercising her "sovereign" rights in Tibet.

The reference to and the use of the phrase by the Indian Ambassador in Peking in the aide memoire which he handed over to the Chinese Government "autonomy within the framework of sovereignty," it is explained in official circles here, did not mean anything different from "autonomy under Chinese suzerainty."

In all its formal notes to China on Tibet, the Government of India have used the word "Chinese suzerainty" and there has been no doubt in its mind about the nominal character of China's sway over Tibet.

Prime Minister Pandit Nehru is expected to make a statement in Parliament next week, giving Government's reaction to China's latest note on Tibet.

On the basis of an elected panel of three persons have been submitted by the respective D.C.C.s. It was further proposed that the Central, Provincial and District Elections Tribunals should hold office ordinarily for two years, but they should continue to function till new tribunals were formed.

The Working Committee, which met for three hours today, did not discuss the Congress Democratic Front as Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was absent.

The Committee will meet here again on December 4.

TANDON TO VISIT CITY IN DECEMBER

BOMBAY, Saturday. For the first time after his election as President of the Indian National Congress, Babu Purushottamdas Tandon will be visiting Bombay in the second week of December. The Congress President will inaugurate the second Social Education Week which will be observed in the city from December 10 to 16.

The Week will be celebrated with the twin objects of concentrating the public mind on the urgent necessity of mass literacy and social education and also of collecting funds. The target for collection this year is Rs. 1,25,000.

The district election tribunals shall be appointed by the respective provin-

MAILED FIST FOR MALAYA

Briggs Canvassing For Policy Of 'Thorough'

LONDON, Nov. 25 (PTI-Reuters): Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Briggs, British Chief of anti-bandit operations in Malaya said today that general agreement on policy had been reached in his discussions here with the British Government.

General Briggs, who arrived here on Tuesday to discuss methods of speeding up the anti-terrorist campaign in Malaya told PTI-Reuters in an interview "I have found in every department of Government a real wish to help and a full realisation of the urgency of the situation which must on no account be underrated."

"The talks I have had in the last three days have been most useful and encouraging," he added.

The fact that he had met the Prime Minister, Clement, Titlee Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, Defence Minister Emmanuel Shinwell, Colonial Secretary James Griffiths, War Minister John Strachey and the three chiefs of staff was an indication that the British Government was conscious of the urgency of the problem.

AID TO S. E. ASIA

Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, British Commonwealth Relations Secretary, said here tonight he hoped the Commonwealth plan for aid to South-East Asia would be published in "a few days."

He was "pretty sure that it will come to be regarded as one of the historic documents of our time, marking a turning point in the approach to the world's fundamental problems of hunger and under-protection."

CRIMINAL'S BID FOILED

Police Official's Daring Act

BARODA, November 25 (PTI): A bullet shot through the abdomen checked a criminal's armed bid to escape from police custody here.

The criminal, Hyderabad Rasool Khan is today in hospital. Inspector of Police Talyarkhan who grappled with the criminal before shooting him, gave this description of the incident.

"I was holding the man encircling him with my arms against an electric pole in a blind alley, when with a sudden jerk he released himself and aimed a Kamapuri dagger at my head. I shot him just in time to prevent the dagger thrust being completed."

Hyderabad incident: An extremist from Ahmedabad district was stated to have been operating in Baroda for some months and had escaped captured several times by "knifing his way out."

Minister Escapes Injury

RAJKOT, Nov. 25 (PTI): The Home Minister of Saurashtra Mr. R. U. Parikh, escaped injury today when the "city" trolley by which he was travelling bumped into a hand-cart in thick early morning mist at a level crossing near Herein.

Four persons received slight injuries. The Minister was on his way to Jamnagar from here.

HYDERABAD REDS' CASE TO COME OFF ON DEC. 4

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25 (PTI): The petition for special leave to appeal filed on behalf of seventeen persons from Hyderabad, described as Communists, against their death sentences is likely to come up for hearing before the Supreme Court on December 4.

Mr. D. N. Pritt, King's Counsel, who will arrive here from Egit and next week, is expected to appear on behalf of the petitioners.

Reds Check End-of-war Drive

U. N. TROOPS' FIRST MAJOR REVERSE IN NORTH KOREA

SEOUL, Nov. 25 (PTI-Reuters): NORTHERN counter-blows in the right and centre sectors today checked Gen. MacArthur's "end of war" drive towards the Manchurian border in north-west Korea, an American First Corps spokesman announced tonight.

It was the first major reverse suffered by the 100,000 United Nations forces in their 36-hour old onslaught which an Eighth Army spokesman had earlier said was going in "a manner that exceeds planned expectations."

But on the left flank on the eighty-mile front the American Second Infantry Division took the important coastal rail and road junction on Chongju and pressed on towards the Yalu river without opposition.

The biggest battle of the offensive was on the extreme right of the front where a powerful northern force thrust six miles into the South Korean lines north of Yanggungri above Tokchon. This was where the Communists fought a delaying action yesterday.

CHONGJU CAPTURED

In the coastal region "Task Force Severe" captured Chongju and then went on two and a half miles north and west of the town, while patrols

combed the hills, the Army spokesman said.

Before Chongju fell, American troops had knocked out two tanks, one of them a 56-ton Stalin Mark—the first reported in action in Korea.

Unsan saw some bitter fighting earlier in the campaign before the United Nations men pulled back to the Chongchok river line.

SOUTHERNERS TAKE CHONGJIN

In north-east Korea South Korean Capital Division patrols captured the port of Chongjin, 50 miles from the Soviet border.

American Seventh Division troops established on the Manchurian border near Hyusanjin forced back Communists, who withdrew after blocking the road with improvised mines.

U. S. AGAINST BUFFER ZONE

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 25 (PTI-Reuters): The United States Government are flatly opposed to the creation of a buffer zone in North Korea, a United States delegation spokesman said here today.

SOVIET SUGGESTION

Soviet sources had earlier suggested informally that a buffer zone, forty miles deep, should be created to be administered by the remnants of the North Korean authorities.

RAID ON CAPE PAPER

Editor Named Under Anti-Red Act

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 25 (PTI-Reuters): Police raided the offices of the "Guardian" newspaper in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban last night, seizing documents and other material in a search lasting several hours.

The raid, were carried out under the Suppression of Communism Act which was passed during the last session of Parliament.

Shortly after the proclamation of the act the editor of the "Guardian" Mr. Brian P. Bunting was "named" under it.

After the raid in Cape Town, Mr. Bunting said he believed the Minister of Justice intended banning the "Guardian".

"We regard this as an unprecedented violation of the freedom of the press and an attempt by the Government to suppress a newspaper which has always sharply criticised its policy," he said.

"We intend carrying on as long as we are allowed," he added.

Portuguese Brandy Found In City Docks

BOMBAY, Saturday. Customs guards patrolling the city docks came across a strange-looking bundle lying in the pier of the harbour early this morning. On opening, it was found to contain 63 bottles of Portuguese brandy tied in a gunny bag and 8500 packets of cigarettes wrapped in four fairly big-sized boxes. They were all seized immediately.

It is not known who left the bundle. Customs authorities presume that bootleggers might have smuggled the contraband in a trolley and finding the guard on the alert left it at the pier.

LETHAL GAS KILLS

MEXICO, Nov. 25 (PTI-Reuters): Lethal gases escaping from an oil refinery in Vera Cruz killed eighteen people last night settling in a poison fog over a sleeping community of some 1500. More than three hundred more were seriously ill.

Forty doctors and thirty nurses most of them flown by emergency aid service from Mexico City were fighting desperately for the lives of people overcome by the fumes.

The gas escaped from broken pipes in the small town of Pozo Rica north-east of the Mexican capital.

Plane Crash Kills Two

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25 (PTI): Two persons were killed and four others seriously injured when an aeroplane crashed about three miles from Dum Dum aerodrome this morning.

The plane, a four-engined Halifax bomber, now converted into a freighter took off from Dum Dum at three a.m. and a few minutes later crashed and burst into flames.

Of the six crew, two were killed and four received burn injuries and were removed to nursing home in Calcutta.

The ill-fated plane owned by the Eagle Aviation, a private British freighter company, was proceeding to Balizok from Dum Dum when it crashed near Kadirhat, about three miles from the Aerodrome.

All the six crew of the plane, two of whom died and four others sustained serious injuries, were British nationals. The two crew killed were identified as L. H. Carter, radio officer and A. J. Stoney, flight engineer.

The injured, who are now receiving treatment in a Calcutta nursing home, are: Capt. H. Watkins (pilot), Mr. G. Ford (co-pilot), Mr. P. Osborne (navigator), and Mr. R. Smith (flight engineer).

The plane, which was carrying textile goods and medicines was on a charter flight from London to Singapore. While taking off it ran a few minutes crashed and burst into flames at a short distance from the aerodrome.

PLANE FORCE-LANDS

MADRAS, Nov. 25 (PTI): A Chipmunk trainer aircraft belonging to the Hyderabad State Aeroclub force-landed last evening on the Cauvery River bed three miles from Erode, according to information received here. The pilot and the other occupant were unhurt. The plane, it is said, was on its way to Bangalore from Hyderabad.

Indian Plane Held Up

BOMBAY, Nov. 25 (PTI): The Nair-rob-bound Indian commercial "cora-tellation" which left Bombay yesterday is being held up at Karachi airport owing to engine trouble, it was learnt here today. An engineer of the airline today left here for Karachi.

India's First Glider

ALLAHABAD, November 25 (PTI): India's first glider constructed at the Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad, has passed successfully the first test flights.

Nationalisation Of Road Transport

PARLIAMENT DISCUSSES COMPENSATION ISSUE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25. PARLIAMENT passed today the Displaced Persons (Institution of suits and Legal Proceedings) Amendment Bill and the Ajmer Rural Boards and Municipalities (Amendment) Bill and took up consideration of the Road Transport Corporations Bill as reported on by the Select Committee.

Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Transport said that the Road Transport Corporations Bill was purely an enabling measure. The right to regulate or set up Corporations was a Central subject and hence Parliament had to legislate, while it was left to the States to decide how they would run road transport. If a State desired to run it through Corporations, such a Corporation would have to conform to the provisions of the bill. However, if any restriction was made applicable to corporation-run State transport, which would not be applicable to departmentally run transport, then the States would not run transport on a corporation basis.

COMPENSATION

Motor transport owners, said Mr. Santhanam, had complained that their undertakings had been nationalised without payment of compensation. The Select Committee had provided that whenever a private agency was taken over, the compensation should be decided, in the event of failure to reach an agreement between the parties concerned, by a Tribunal consisting of one representative of the Corporation, one representative of the private operators and a chairman nominated by the Chief Justice of the State High Court.

The Select Committee had also made some other changes it was now provided that where a corporation had private share-holders also, their representatives were to be elected. There would be Regional Advisory Councils instead of one Central Advisory Council. Whenever a private undertaking was taken over the employees' claims for service under the Corporation would be considered. Rates for carrying mail would be fixed by the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments. Profits of the Corporation could be made available for the development of roads in the State. A Corporation could be exempted from the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act relating to Third Party Risk Insurance, only when a sufficient reserve fund to meet Third Party Liability was built up.

Referring to Sardar Bhanu Singh's minute of dissent and the complaint about the arbitrary refusal of permits to private operators under the Motor Vehicles Act, Mr. Santhanam said the Government of India had taken up the question of amending the Motor Vehicles Act and they were considering how far the sections of the act had been worked in practice. The remedy for Sardar Bhanu Singh's complaint was only through an amendment of the Motor Vehicles Act and not by introducing a provision in a permissive measure like the present bill.

Mr. Santhanam appealed to members not to say anything which would give offence to State Legislatures or Governments.

Mr. Anathasayanam Ayyangar appealed to the house not to be carried away by the critics of nationalisation.

Subsequent speakers, including Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta supported the principle of nationalisation but urged that the principles of compensation should be laid down in the bill itself.

Mr. Braj Kishore Prasad Sinha (Bihar), supported by Mr. Hussain Imam, declared that if that was not done, the act could be declared unconstitutional.

During further consideration of the bill to amend the displaced Persons Institution of Suits Act of 1948 and the legal proceedings act of 1948, the Parliament accepted an amendment to clause four moved by Mr. A. P. Jatin, Minister for Rehabilitation, himself. The amendment provides that in cases of relevant suits which have already expired, the extension of limitation reviving such suits will operate only in cases in which the defendants are not displaced persons. In case of displaced defendants, the extension will apply only in case of suits where limitation has not expired already.

Attack On Mr. Saksena

ADJOURNMENT MOTION RULED OUT

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25 (PTT): The Speaker, Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, today ruled out an adjournment motion tabled by Mr. H. V. Kamath to discuss the "attack on Mr. Shibban Lal Saksena, M.P., by Nepal State troops near the Indo-Nepal border a couple of days ago".

Mr. Mavalankar said that the motion could not be admitted because it did not state where the incident took place and it did not connect the Government of India with what happened on the Nepal border. The mover himself said that there were various versions of the attack.

Mr. Mavalankar suggested that short notice questions should be tabled on the subject asking for information and then Mr. Kamath could move in the matter.

Mr. Mahavir Tyagi said that cases where Indian citizens were attacked with guns and bullets by persons coming from outside and invading Indian territory should be considered fit matters for adjournment motions. The question of government's failure to protect the citizens arose.

Mr. Mavalankar: Any person may choose to go to any dangerous zone and face the risk of being shot at. If we hold the government responsible for that throughout the length and breadth of India, it means that daily we will be doing nothing but taking up adjournment motions.

INSIDE INDIA

Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta: The member involved in the incident has made it clear that the incident took place inside the Indian border.

Mr. Mavalankar: Still the question remains whether he asked for protection from government and whether government permitted him to go. The place he was going to was admittedly a danger zone in view of what was happening at that part of the border. To say that the question is necessarily connected with failure to protect him is saying something which I do not think could be said to be reasonable. There is no material for us to go upon for discussing the motion, assuming the government to be involved. The proper procedure would be to put a short notice question.

Mr. Kamath: This motion raises the important point whether government has taken adequate steps to protect the border at all.

Mr. Mavalankar ruled out discussion of the merits of the case at this stage.

M.P.s Asked To Observe Conventions

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25 (PTT): Speaker Mavalankar today reminded members of Parliament of certain conventions which, he said, were not being observed.

Firstly, no member should walk or stand when the Speaker was on his legs. Secondly, members should not freely cross the floor between the chair and the particular member who was addressing the House. Thirdly, members should address themselves to the chair instead of addressing each other.

SOEKARNO ILL

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25 (PTT): The Indonesian President, Dr. Soekarno, is ill at present, according to Indonesian sources here. He will not receive any audience or guests for about ten days. Information from Jakarta suggests his illness may compel the President to postpone his visit to the Philippines which is scheduled for December 10 this year, these sources said.

Question Hour In Parliament RAILWAY STAFF'S NEGLIGENCE RESULTS IN 400 ACCIDENTS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25 (PTT): Four hundred out of 496 railway accidents which occurred in Indian Railway during three months of July, August and September 1950 were due to negligence on the part of railway staff and the cases were punishable.

This was disclosed in Parliament today by Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State (Railways) replying to Mr. B. R. Bhagat.

The Minister said that two accidents in August and one in September were attributed to sabotage. None of the investigation Committees had attributed any of the accidents to the design or fault of the Canadian locomotives.

The steps taken by the Railway Authorities to prevent accident, he said, included effective disciplinary action against railway staff held responsible for frequent accidents, and intensive inspection of permanent way, rolling stock etc., systematic examination of the working of stations, more intensive patrolling of selected lengths of railway line in consultation and collaboration with state Governments, and provision of certain mechanical devices in the structure of the permanent way so as to make the tampering with the track difficult.

MADRAS MAIL ACCIDENT

Mr. Santhanam said it was surmised that the accident to the south-bound Madras Mail at Haridaspur station on November 17 was caused by the train running at a speed in excess of the permissible limit of ten miles per hour over the turn-out leading to the second loop.

Mr. Santhanam, who was replying to a short notice question tabled by Mr. M. L. Dwivedi, added that the Government Inspector of Railways was expected to send his preliminary report next week.

The engine and the next three bogies derailed completely and the fourth bogie partially, the leading pair of wheels going off the rails. There was no loss of life.

The only report about loss of property of passengers so far received by the railway was from one of the injured persons who was admitted to hospital and who alleged loss of a suit case, bedding and a watch. The railway police are looking into it.

The estimated cost of damage to the engine, coaches, permanent way and interlocking equipment was Rs. 73,600.

The Government of India had so far sanctioned Rs. 94,47,781 to the Government of Bihar for the grow-more-food schemes during 1950-51. Stating this Mr. M. Thirumala Rao, Deputy Minister (Food) remarked that the Central Government kept a close watch as to how the money was being spent by the State Governments and had been getting periodical reports.

In a written reply the Deputy Minister stated that 60,000 tons of rice had been purchased from Egypt under a barter agreement while 123,000 tons of rice purchased from Burma and Thailand had already arrived in India.

NO STARVATION

Mr. M. Thirumala Rao told Mr. Kahudiram Mahata that many reports of starvation deaths in Bihar on verification had been found to be incorrect. Although there had been no starvation death in Sadar-Manbhum district.

strict, scarcity conditions prevailed throughout Bihar and Government would take all possible steps to relieve the distress.

Replying to Prof. S. N. Mishra, the Deputy Minister of Food said that the Central Government had increased the allotments of foodgrains to West Bengal and Madras.

MORE AMENITIES

Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Railway Minister, in a written answer to Mr. Kishori Mohan Tripathi stated that Rs. 77,90,000 were spent during April-September, 1950, on additional amenities for third class passengers in Indian Railways.

Mr. Khurshid Lal, Deputy Minister of Communications, in reply to Mr. B. K. Das stated that "Calcutta telephone system is as unsatisfactory as it possibly can." Government of India, he said, was taking every possible step to improve the condition. The reorganisation scheme was expected to cost Rs. 14 crores.

TRAIN DACCITIES

Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State (Railways) told Mr. H. V. Kamath that during 12 months ending September 30, 1950, fifty-two murders, 216 robberies and 6,869 thefts occurred in running trains, both passenger and goods.

The minister also detailed various precautionary measures being taken to prevent crimes.

Answering a question, Mr. K. M. Munshi indicated the prospects of the paddy harvest for 1950-51 as follows in some of the important rice areas:—

ASSAM: The crop was damaged by floods and earthquake in Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Darrang and Saldia frontier tract.

BIHAR: The crop was severely damaged first by excessive rains and floods during July-August.

BOMBAY: Owing to failure of late rains, the crop in some districts has suffered from drought and heavy rains in August and September have also caused considerable damage to the crop in a number of districts.

MADHYA PRADESH: Owing to drought in the eastern rice tract of the State severe loss in the crop has been reported.

MADRAS: The production of rice in the State is expected to be normal, though slight damage was caused to the crop by drought in the southern districts and by floods in East Godavari district.

ORISSA: The crop was affected by floods in July-August in Cuttack, Balasore and Puri districts. Drought and pests in October have also caused some damage to the crop in most parts of the State.

UTTAR PRADESH: In consequence of very wide-spread floods during August and September in the eastern districts, there was very extensive destruction of the crop in the flood-affected areas.

WEST BENGAL: The crop was damaged in parts of some districts by heavy rains and floods in July-August damage by drought was also reported from some districts.

Pt. NEHRU'S BUSY DAY AT JAMSHEDPUR

JAMSHEDPUR, Nov. 25: The two-day conference of the directors of the National Laboratories commenced here this noon at 12 at the general office of the Tata under the presidency of the Prime Minister.

The conference was attended by the directors of the National Physical Laboratory, National Chemical Laboratory, Central Road Research Institute, Fuel Research Institute, National Metallurgical Laboratory, Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute.

Shri Harekrishna Mahatam, Minister for Industry and Supply, Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Transport Minister, Shri G. L. Mehta, Member, Planning Commission, Shri J.R.D. Tata and Shri J.J. Gandhi were also present in the conference.

The conference during its seventy-five minute deliberations is understood to have discussed various matters pertaining to production of articles of national importance in India. The discussion, it is understood, was based on replies received from the different industries of the country as to what essential articles were not produced in

India, but were in need in case of emergency.

Prime Minister, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had a very busy day today. After arrival here he attended the conference of directors of National Laboratories which was also attended by prominent scientists from all over India.

After lunch, Pandit Nehru visited the workshops of the Tata Iron and Steel Factory, he was shown round the different sections by Mr. J.R.D. Tata, Shri Jehangir Gandhi and officers of the factory.

In the evening, Pandit Nehru was given a reception jointly by the Jamshedpur citizens and the Tata Workers' Union at the Memorial School premises.

Sir C. V. Raman was present at the reception.

An embossed picture of Siva and Parvati was one of many presents given to Pandit Nehru at the reception, on behalf of a number of organisations.

Later he spent some time with the children at the United Club.—UPI and PTT.

Tatas Taste A Defeat

DOCKYARD GAIN FULL POINTS FROM GOANS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay City 'A' promoted this season to the Senior Division made a name for themselves by this evening defeating Tata Sports, the Aga Khan Champions by a solitary goal in their Senior Division encounter at the Coopers this evening. Earlier, Dockyard accounted for Goan Sports 'A' by three goals to one in the same tournament and division.

This was the first appearance of the star-studded Tata team, four of whose players have been selected to tour East Africa, but they failed to show any good form and when they did recover towards the second half, they found the City defence quiet on the alert and goalkeeper Herby Lynn 'goalied' with experience and calmness delighted his supporters with some smart work but kept the onrushing opposition at arms length.

As for the City side, they were in the picture for short period, otherwise the Tata side did the attacking. Wakefield in deep defence shows that he can deal with a powerful attack with suitable retaliation, while the intermediate line led by Albert Middlecoat were a stone wall, almost. The forward line, except for Foster had little pep in them.

Gentle was the outstanding player in the Tata side giving off his usual deep defensive game, with cross passes as clearances. Joe D'Mello and Anthony Braganza did their best to elude the defence and Herby Lynn, but they were foiled.

Bombay City were the first to gain the lead when D. Foster rushed up to a forward pass and beat Leo Pinto with a rising shot to goalmouth in the twenty-sixth minute of play.

Tatas thereafter had a chance to equalize, but once again Joe D'Mello failed to beat Lynn. He, however, got the ball again on the line and pushed to centre but Lenny D'Souza was fouled by a defender and the resultant corner though dangerous was averted.

TATAS:—L. Pinto; H. Carvalho, R. S. Gentle; G. Perumal, G. Pereira, David, P. Kakar, J. D'Mello, L. D'Souza, A. Braganza, L. Fernandes.

BOMBAY CITY 'A':—H. Lynn; Wakefield, S. D'Mello, Long, A. Middlecoat, A. Saxby; M. Gardner, G. Ireland, D. Foster, J. Rodrigues, Gasper.

Umpires: A.N. Desai and Mokhe.

DOCKYARD GAIN FULL POINTS
Dockyard were having an even fight in the initial session, but they gradually turned the tide on their opponents Goan Sports 'A' to win by three goals to one.

Dockyard took the lead in the initial half through Thomas D'Souza, but the Goans drew level in the second session through a Pereira off a pass from Patrick Correia. Then, Kenneth Le Febour pushed his side, Dockyard further ahead from close in and he completed his dazzling performance with a wonderful goal when he dribbled past the entire defence and sent in a pile driver to give his side their third and final goal.

DOCKYARD:—Borthwick; C. Le Febour, Bennett; Jaffari, Martin, Tavares; Gomes, Powell, Choudry, K. Le Febour, Thomas.

GOAN S.C. 'A':—Antao; J. D'Souza, G. D'Costa, William, T. D'Souza, A. Pereira, E. Correia, P. Correia, D. Vaz, B. Fernandes, J. Carvalho.

Umpires: Mokhe and A. Pearce.
Earlier still, Siddarth College beat Khalsa College by the odd goal in three in the Inter Collegiate Hockey League.

Angry Punters Picket Betting Windows

CORDOBA (Argentina), Nov. 25 (PTI-Reuters): Racetrack punters here, angry at a bad start to a race, advanced on the totalisator but were prevented from breaking the place up by a strong force of police armed with tear gas.

Instead they formed a picket line around the betting windows and prevented people placing bets on the remaining races.

RAIN WASHED OUT PLAY

BRISBANE, Nov. 25 (PTI-Reuters). Heavy rain washed out the second day's play in the M. C. C. match against Queensland here today.

Following sharp showers during the night a steady downpour began early this morning.

Freddie Brown and Don Tallon, the respective captains, agreed to inspect the pitch at 13.30 (local time) in the event of the rain ceasing, but the rain persisted and it soon became evident that play today would be impossible.

Though the pitch was covered the outfield and turf close in was saturated.

Queensland had scored 215 for eight wickets by close yesterday.

MILLER AGAIN OUT FOR A 'DUCK'

Sheffield Shield Cricket

ADELAIDE, Nov. 25 (PTI-Reuters): New South Wales holders of the trophy fared badly on the second day of their Sheffield Shield match against South Australia here today.

Replying to South Australia's first innings total of 439 New South Wales lost the wickets of their test players Jack Moroney, Arthur Morris and Keith Miller and at the close were 159 for three wickets.

Keith Miller, Australia's most prolific scorer this season was dismissed for a "duck" today for the second time in succession.

He was playing for New South Wales, Sheffield Shield holders, who lost the wickets of Miller, Jack Moroney and Arthur Morris, all test batsmen for 159 after South Australia had scored 439.

Left-hander Morris and Miller were dismissed by successive balls from fast medium bowler Jeff Noble, who enhanced his test prospects with some fine bowling.

He fooled Morris with a slower delivery off which he snapped up a return catch and his next ball, a fast inswinger crashed through Miller's defence before he had played a shot.

At one time Miller had scored 616 runs for an average of 308 but his average has now dropped to 154.

James Burke, a young batsman, who scored 140 against M.C.C. in two undefeated innings and Richard Benaud relieved the situation with a fine unfinished fourth wicket stand of 102.

South Australia 374 for four overnight, collapsed and lost their last six wickets for 65 runs but skipper Phil Ridings carried his score to 114 before throwing his wicket away.

Hockey Match 'Blacked Out'

LONDON, Nov. 25 (PTI-Reuters):—After fifteen minutes of play in the first half thick fog completely "blacked out" the hockey match ground at Park Royal, and play in the match between Pakistan and a Hockey Association XI was abandoned.

When the match was called off Pakistan were leading by one goal to zero scored by inside right A. Hamid.

RAY SMITH DECLINES

Three Additions To Tourists' Side

BOMBAY, November 25 (PTI): Three English Country cricketers, W. H. H. Sutcliffe, H. Stephenson and R. R. Dovey, will shortly join the Commonwealth Cricket team in Bombay.

These three players are scheduled to leave London by air on December 2. The arrival of these players is expected to give the much-needed relief to the Tourists who are affected by a crop of injuries.

R. R. Dovey, Kent's thirty-year-old right-arm spin bowler and a sound batsman, is coming in place of Ray Smith who was unable to accept the invitation extended to him earlier.

DELHI TABLE TENNIS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25 (PTI): About 160 competitors have entered in the Delhi Open Table Tennis Championship which is to begin on November 27. It was learned here today.

Among the leading players who are taking part in the championships are: R. B. L. Saxena, Northern India Champion, Om Prakash, India's No. 9, Kallash Nath Bedani, Amritsar No. 1, Rajagopalan, Simla No. 1, Mrs. Rajagopalan, India No. 2, Santosh Wallia, (ex-Delhi Champion), N. K. Subramaniam and Shanti Roy.

FREE INDIA'S FIRST HEAD-COUNT

Census Commissioner's Broadcast

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25

MR. R. A. GOPALASWAMI, Registrar-General and Census Commissioner, explained today how the citizens could help make the first census of free India a true picture of the Nation.

In a broadcast talk from AIR, Delhi, tonight, Mr. Gopalaswami said that each citizen should make sure that he was counted once and not more than once.

The Census Commissioner said that the primary purpose of the census was to count heads. It was simple and yet fundamental for, if the count of the people went wrong all other information elicited at the census would also go wrong.

The enumeration period for the forthcoming census, Mr. Gopalaswami stated, would be from February 9 to March 1, 1951. Lakhs of enumerators would go out during that period visiting every house and residence throughout the length and breadth of India to take a count of the people. Every house had been given a number and generally the enumerations would be based on the normal residence of citizens. Special arrangements had been made to cover houseless persons.

Referring to those who might be absent from their normal residence at the time of the census, Mr. Gopalaswami said that they would be enumerated at their own house unless their absence extended throughout the enumeration period. "If you leave your house before sunrise on February 9, 1951, and you do not expect to go back until after sunrise on March 1, 1951, then you will be enumerated wherever you happen to be when the enumerator calls".

PENALTIES

The Census Commissioner said that a special watch would be kept to prevent wilful inflation of returns. He emphasized that Government would see that attempts to falsify the census did not succeed.

"The law provides severe penalties and will be strictly enforced", he added.

Other points mentioned by the Census Commissioner in his talk regarding

NATIONAL T. T. AT COLOMBO

Pakistan To Participate

MADRAS, Nov. 25, (PTI): The highlight of this year's National and Inter-State Table Tennis Championships due to be held in Colombo from December 23 to 30 will be the participation of Pakistan for the first time since partition.

It is understood Sind and West Punjab have entered the tournament which has drawn fourteen entries—an all-time record.

Another feature of the tournament is the addition of four more contenders for the national title besides the eight states that competed last year Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Travancore-Cochin are the new comers while Bombay, Bengal, Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad, Punjab, Delhi and Ceylon, are the old rivals. Bengal are the holders of the state title. Uttam Chandarant of Bombay is the reigning singles champion.

DILIP BOSE TO PLAY IN W. BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25 (PTI).

Dilip Bose, the Asiatic champion and India's number one tennis player, is expected to play only in the doubles events in West Bengal as his sprained arm may not permit greater exertions. It is understood.

He however, hinted to pressmen yesterday that he had a mind to participate in other tournaments in the country.

Bose and Sumant Misra, India's number two, will not be available for the Second Asiatic Championships at Lahore as, it is learnt, they cannot get the requisite leave. Misra will defend his title in West Bengal Championships and also participate in the National Championships in Calcutta next month.

the new features of the forthcoming census were the preparation of a national Register of Citizens, the new economic classification, the collection of data on the size and structure of family households and the compilation of District Census Handbook.

OMISSIONS IN THE ELECTORAL ROLLS

Registration Officers To Make Applications

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Electoral Registration Officers, i.e., the Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris in the districts and the Electoral Officer, Yacht Club, in Bombay, have been authorised by the Government of Bombay to make applications themselves to the revising authorities concerned on behalf of any large number of persons, whose names might have been omitted from the Electoral Rolls.

It is, therefore, requested that large-scale omissions, if any, in the Electoral Rolls in any area should be brought to the notice of the Electoral Registration Officer concerned either in writing, which would be preferable, or even verbally.

It should be, however, understood that this concession is not intended to cover isolated cases of omission here and there, which will be dealt with by the normal procedure of filing the claims by the persons concerned.

CHARGE AGAINST FRENCH GENERALS

Heated Debate In Assembly

PARIS, Nov. 25 (PTI-Reuters): The French Assembly early today adjourned a heated debate on the "affair of the Generals"—disclosures that two senior officers allowed top secrets to reach Indo-Chinese Communist insurgents.

When the debate reopens on Tuesday afternoon for the third day voting will begin on several motions including a Communist one demanding the indictment of Defence Minister, Jules Moch who was Minister of the Interior at the time of the affair.

Yesterday the Assembly examined the report of a Parliamentary Commission set up last January to enquire into disclosures that General Georges-Marie Revers, former French Army Chief of Staff, and General Charles Mast, Far East expert and Director of the School of Higher Military Studies, allowed part of a secret report to reach A. Roger Peyre who later fled to South America. The report later fell into the hands of Viet Minh agents. The generals were retired in May.

The Parliamentary Commission's sharply critical report alleges irregularities including the burning of evidence by the French counter espionage service and says France has too many different counter espionage systems.

Land For Harijans

LUDHIANA, Nov. 25 (PTI): Giant Kartar Singh, Revenue Minister of the Punjab said here yesterday that the Punjab Government was shortly issuing an ordinance making Harijans in villages proprietors of lands on which their houses or huts had been built.

The Minister who was addressing a meeting of Harijans held to celebrate the birthday anniversary of Bhai Balmiki, added that orders had been issued by the state government making it a cognizable offence for caste Hindus or Sikhs to disallow Harijans to draw water from public wells. He had also proposed to the Government of India that if Harijans did not rise to their full stature during the next ten years then the period of reservation of services for them should be extended.

Giant Kartar Singh urged Hindus and Sikhs to give up untouchability.

Orissa Delimitation Body's Recommendations

POLITICAL PARTIES GET READY FOR ELECTIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CUTTACK, (By Mail). The Orissa Delimitation Committee appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Biswanath Das, M. P. has concluded its deliberations and has submitted its final recommendations to the Speaker of the Union Parliament. It is reliably learnt that the Government of Orissa have agreed to the revised delimitations made by the Committee and the report is understood to be an unanimous one. According to the final recommendations made in this report there will be 140 seats for the Orissa Assembly while 20 seats for the House of the People. The seats have been allocated on the population basis and according to figures available upto March 1, 1950 the population of Orissa stands at 142 lakhs. Out of the 140 seats in the State legislature 28 seats have been reserved for the scheduled tribes and 20 for the scheduled castes leaving only 92 seats for general constituencies. As a result thereof there are going to be 96 plural constituencies for the State Assembly and 54 single seated constituencies unless the President of the Indian Union agrees to allow single seated constituencies for the scheduled tribes who are heavily concentrated in the defined areas.

In respect of the twenty seats allotted for the House of People 4 are reserved for the tribal population while 3 have been kept reserved for the scheduled castes the rest 13 have been kept for general constituencies.

The forthcoming general elections which have now been officially put off towards the end of next year seem to have occupied the minds of the Congressmen as well as non-Congressmen of Orissa so deeply that every other important national activity is evidently kept aside by one and all these days in preference to election campaign.

REDS' CAMPAIGN

In this connection the Utkal Communist Party had urged upon the Orissa Government to set at liberty the Communist detenus in order to ensure a fair and free election. Mr. Pran Nath Patnaik, a former Congress M. L. A. and now the spokesman of the Communist Party in the course of a press statement has said that the Communist Party will contest the forthcoming general elections not because the Party believes in a thorough socio-economic change in the society through a bourgeois Parliamentary process but in order to prove the shortcomings of this system inside the Parliament for the realisation of the democratic rights of the people. Secondly, the Party wants to contest the election to use the Parliamentary front to safeguard the interests of the people in all possible ways from the reactionary offensive therein, as well as expedite the democratic struggle of the people. Mr. Patnaik finally appeals to the masses to make all possible efforts for the release of all the political prisoners.

Stop Press

STORM UPSETS U. N. COUNCIL
LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 25, (PTI-Reuters): The United Nations Security Council cancelled today's meeting on Korea and Formosa because of the storm sweeping New York. The Council will now meet on Monday evening.

U. S. FOOD FOR TITO'S ARMY
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (PTI-Reuters): President Truman notified Congress last night that he was setting aside 16 million dollars to provide food for the armed forces of Yugoslavia.

AFRICAN BATTLE
DURBAN, Nov. 24 (PTI-Reuters): Africans of two Natal tribes fought a battle with spears in the mountainous Mapuoulo reserve last night and five were killed. Many huts were burned down.

DUTCH-INDONESIAN CONFERENCE
THE HAGUE, Nov. 25 (PTI-Reuters): The Dutch-Indonesian conference on the future status of Eastern New Guinea left in abeyance by the Round Table Conference will open here on December 4.

Expecting Too Much In Too Little Time

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25 (PTI): Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, member of the Congress Working Committee, today appealed to his countrymen for tolerance and patience and to help Government tide over the difficulties which faced the country at present.

Sardar Pratap Singh who was addressing a press conference denied the charge that the Congress and the Government at the Centre were "copying" the British regime. He said the short span of three and a half years could not bring about a millennium. "You have to wait and pass judgment after mature thinking", he added.

SIKH LEADER QUILTS CONGRESS

KARNAL, Nov. 25 (PTI). JATHEDAR Man Singh Hambo, a Panthic member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly has resigned from the Congress Party in the Assembly.

Jathedar Hambo is the second Sikh legislator to resign from the Congress Assembly Party, in response to the directive of the Shiromani Akali Dal.

In a letter to the Chief Minister intimating his decision to resign Jathedar Man Singh Hambo said: "I have worked in the Congress Assembly Party for about two years but I find that the interests of the Sikh community have suffered a set-back all along. I, therefore, feel that the mandate of the Shiromani Akali Dal calling upon the Panthic members to withdraw from the Congress Assembly Party is in the best interest of the community and I tender my resignation therefrom".

Sardar Jaswant Singh Duggal was the first Panthic M.L.A. to obey the Akali Dal's call and resign from the Congress Party in the legislature.

Fines To Be Returned

PANIPAT, Nov. 25 (PTI): Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Chief Minister of the Punjab said today, the state government had decided to refund fines collected during the freedom struggle for political offences on submission of an affidavit by the sufferers. Dr. Bhargava told a deputation of political sufferers that this procedure would now be followed since there had been no satisfactory response from the West Punjab Government in regard to verification of claims for refund of fines and restoration of properties confiscated for political offences.

Rapprochement Talks

PATIALA, Nov. 25 (PTI): Talks for a rapprochement between representatives of the official Congress and the parallel Congress set up by the group of Congressmen led by Giani Zail Singh, are in progress here at the instance of the All-India Congress Committee.

RHYTHM OF CULTURE

The Indian National Theatre presented its premiere of "Rhythm of Culture" on Friday to a crowded house at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. It is a ballet attempting to depict the highlights of the epochs of Indian culture from the dawn of creation to the successful hoisting of the Tri-colour as the symbol of the birth of the Republic of India. With the collaboration of eminent orientalists, historians and artists, period 'Motifs' authentic decor and a variety of dress designs recaptured some of the golden chapters of India's written and unwritten history. But the absence of classical dances and music which alone could give the touch of traditional sanctity to periods of culture was keenly felt. The team of boys and girls deserve all encouragement for their prodigious attempt and they are bound to show off better if they stick to classic technique. The show is scheduled to run for a few days at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

Tremors At Sadiya

River Debang Rises Again

GAUHATI, Nov. 25 (PTI): Earthquake tremors of varied intensity are being felt in Sadiya at frequent intervals during the last few days, according to a report received here.

There has been rain since November 18 and the river Debang has again risen by two feet. A part of Sadiya-Izambhat road near Deopani is under water and communications are affected.

Congress Cabinet And 'Democratic Front'

MADRAS, Nov. 25 (PTI): Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, General Secretary of the Congress, said here today that the Congress Working Committee had no time during its current session to consider its attitude to the newly formed "Congress Democratic Front" or Mr. Prakasam's motion in the Madras Assembly.

Mr. Rao, who arrived here this afternoon by air from Delhi, said: "The Working Committee was busy discussing and drafting amendments to the Congress constitution. The work was likely to be completed by November 30."

Asked for his views about Mr. Prakasam's motion in the Madras Assembly, Mr. Rao said: "Every party insists that its members should toe the line decided upon by the party. No member, however great and eminent he may be, can continue in the party without accepting its discipline. I do not know of any instance when any Congress member of the Madras Legislature voted against a whip of the Congress Party except in one or two cases when the Leader of the Party himself allowed it."

Mr. Rao leaves for Tenali tonight.

Prakasam's Charge

MADRAS, Nov. 25 (PTI): Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Chief Minister, Madras, told PTI today that the allegations made by Mr. T. Prakasam in the Legislative Assembly speaking on his motion on Thursday, were not different from those he had made to the Congress President in April 1948.

"I may make it known to the public," the Chief Minister said, "that the allegations are the very charges which were enquired into by Mr. Shankarrao Deo, the then Congress General-Secretary, and later finally disposed of by the three-man committee of the Working Committee, consisting of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Mr. Kumaraswami Raja said that the Ministers would reply to the allegations after Mr. Prakasam had concluded his speech."

Soviet Envoy To Argentina

LONDON, November 25 (PTI-Reuters): M. Gregory Rezanov has been appointed Soviet Ambassador to Argentina in place of M. Mikhail Gergeshev, who has been released from his post. The official Soviet news agency, Tass, announced today in a message monitored in London.

Eight Injured In Faction Fight

INDORE, Nov. 25 (PTI): Eight persons were injured, one seriously, in a faction fight in Ratlam yesterday, according to a report received here today. Fire arms were also used during the scuffle, the report added.

Three persons have so far been arrested in this connection.

U.N. TO TACKLE WESTERN NEW GUINEA ISSUE?

DJAKARTA, November 25 (PTI-Reuters): Indonesian Vice-President Dr. Mohammad Hatta said today the United Nations might intervene in his country's dispute with Holland over Western New Guinea, according to the Indonesian news agency, Antara. "But even this would not bring a speedy settlement" he added.

Pak G. G. In Dacca

DACCA, Nov. 25: The Pakistan Governor-General, Khwaja Nazimuddin arrived here this afternoon from Karachi in his 'Viking' after a non stop flight. He was accompanied by Begum Nazimuddin.

INDIAN CYCLING IN DANGER?

When three years ago the state of cycling in India became rather precarious due to the existence of two bodies for controlling cycling in India, the National Cycling Federation of India (N.C.F.I.) and the Indian Cycling Association, the former recognized by the Union Cycliste Internationale and the latter by the Indian Olympic Association, Mr. S. H. Bhoot, the then Vice-President of the N.C.F.I., rescued it by wresting the N.C.F.I. from Swami Jagan Nath and Janki Das and by getting the I.O.A. to recognize the N.C.F.I. as the body for controlling cycling in India. It was then hoped that all troubles regarding cycling in India had come to an end and that it will have a smooth way for free development. But the latest action of the N.C.F.I., as seen from reports in the Press, requiring those who want to hold cycle meets to take a Promoter's License and those who want to participate in cycle meets to register with the N.C.F.I., belies this hope.

Sir, the action of the N.C.F.I. is utterly unconstitutional and unwarranted, if not mischievous because it is beyond its powers and rights. The N.C.F.I. is the sole authority only for 'controlling' cycling in India, and it cannot conduct or manage or hold any cycling meet. It cannot hold even the National Cycling Championship. Like the I.O.A., it can only arrange to hold the National Cycling Championship. The levying of a Promoter's fee and the registration fee pertains to the legitimate functions of the Body which actually holds or conducts or manages a Cycle Meet. The only fee which the N.C.F.I. can impose and collect is the Affiliation Fee.

The Press report says that the N.C.F.I. has asked of the Bombay State Cycling Association to take a Promoter's License. I am surprised that Mr. Sorab Bhoot who has done so much for cycling in India and who is metaphorically and literally the body and soul of the N.C.F.I. should have failed to see the absurdity in asking a recognized State Association as the Bombay State Cycling Association to take out a Promoter's License. The B.S.C.A. by virtue of being the sole recognized authority for controlling, conducting and managing cycling in the State of Bombay is entitled to do all that tends to achieve the objects mentioned in the Rules or the Memorandum of Association without any let or hindrance from outside. While on this point, a word about 'Promoter's License' will not be out of place. In the West, when any unrecognized or unaffiliated or an 'ad hoc' committee decides to hold any sports meet, the local body concerned used to issue a Promoter's License just to save those who participate in such meets from disciplinary action. But, if the constitution of the N.C.F.I. allows that to be done, that will be proper so far as State Associations are concerned, even though such an imposition may be a novel one in this country.

I understand that the Secretary of the N.C.F.I. has circularised all the cycling clubs in Bombay asking them to take a Promoter's License by paying a fee of Rs. 10/-. If this is true, the action of the Secretary is not only unconstitutional but also reprehensible. While there is a duly constituted and recognized authority for controlling, managing and conducting cycling in the State of Bombay, what right has the Secretary of the N.C.F.I. to reach the Cycling Clubs in the State over the head of the Bombay State Cycling Association. The action of the Secretary is a flagrant infringement of the rights and functions of the Bombay State Cycling Association which is the only authority in the State of Bombay that can contact the Cyclists in the State. If the Committee of the Bombay State Cycling Association submits to such a treatment, it is better for cycling in the Country that the B.S.C.A. winds up its affairs and gives place to others who may be willing to take up the responsibility of cycling in the State of Bombay.

—N. V. SARMA,
(ex-member of N.C.F.I. Committee)

SINGAPORE, Nov. 24 (PTI-Reuters): Justice D. A. Brown today reserved judgment in the case of thirteen-year old "jungle girl" Bertha Hertogh, whose Dutch mother is asking for her custody.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH	
NEW YORK, Nov. 25.	
Previous Closing	42.43
Today's Opening	42.30
Difference	-13
Today's Closing	42.87
Difference	+44

PRESTIGE OF MEDICAL PROFESSION LOWERED

Lt. Col. Vazifdar's Call To Doctors

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Lt. Col. S. S. Vazifdar said here today that the prestige of the medical profession had been lowered by the greed of "some doctors who have succumbed to the craze for amassing wealth."

Lt. Col. Vazifdar who was inaugurating the Eighth Bombay Medical Congress at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Referring to the opprobrious epithet of 'harpies' to describe some Bombay doctors in a report appearing in a local Sunday paper he said each one of the doctors should ask himself whether he deserved this word "expressing scorn and contempt." "Let each one of you answer the question according to the dictates of your conscience," he added.

Continuing he said that he was opposed to the teaching of medicine in English as far back as twelve years ago. "No nation can attain its full intellectual stature by borrowing a foreign tongue." Referring to the difficulty of mastering a foreign medium, he said that many English examiners had told him that some Indians fail in Great Britain "not for want of knowledge but for their inability to express themselves lucidly in a foreign tongue."

FULL-TIME PROFESSORS

Lt. Col. Vazifdar made a plea for the appointment of full-time professors in medical college. If the Government had no funds, he said, they themselves were to be blamed as they had lost crores of revenue by their prohibition policy. He asked the Government to emulate the example of Russia which had enormously reduced the evil of drunkenness, not by legislation, but by vigorous anti-drink propaganda.

Concluding he appealed to the Indian Universities to raise the standards of "examination ethics" as the dishonourable practice of influencing the examiners and leakage of question papers had tarnished the reputation of Indian education as such.

Dr. H. V. Tilak who presided over the Conference said that the purpose of the Congress was to bring on a common platform all the doctors belonging to the Government and Army services as well as the independent practitioners. He stressed on them the importance of maintaining records of all cases as it provided valuable information for the advance of the science.

Dr. B. B. Yodh welcomed the guests and Dr. K. V. Jhatakia proposed a vote of thanks.

About a dozen papers on various medical problems will be read during the two-day session at the Taj.

RUSSIANS RELEASE TWO BRITONS

Were Held As Hostages

BERLIN, Nov. 25. (PTI-Reuters): Russians last night released two Britons—Flight Lieut. John Driver and Sapper J. W. Bennett—whom they were reported to have held as hostages against the return of Soviet Lieut. Bystrykh who sought asylum with the British Authorities.

U. N. May Intervene In New Guinea Issue

DJAKARTA, Nov. 25. (PTI-Reuters): Dr. Mohammed Hatta, Indonesian Vice-President, said here today that the United Nations might intervene in Indonesia's dispute with Holland over western New Guinea, according to the Indonesian news agency, "Anara."

Indian Tobacco Journal

The Central Tobacco Committee, meeting at Madras on Saturday decided to start from January 1951 a journal of Indian Tobacco containing valuable information for tobacco growers, traders and others interested in tobacco. The committee also decided to publish a monthly bulletin with statistics and other marketing information useful to tobacco commercial interests.

The Committee reversed its earlier decision to close down the Cigarette Tobacco Research Station at Guntur by deciding to retain it as a field-cum-station for plant breeding work.

The Committee sanctioned Rs. 7,71,730 for constructing a re-drying factory at Guntur.

HIMALAYAN POLICY NEEDED

Dr. Lohia On Border Security

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, the Socialist leader, has urged India—her people as well as her Government—to evolve a Himalayan policy, which is both strategic and moral.

In the course of a note on the subject, prepared by him and adopted by the Executive of the Socialist Party at its recent meeting at Nagpur Dr. Lohia said neither the snow nor the unscalable heights of Himalayas could now do sentry duty for India.

Old concepts of foreign and defence policies must change, Dr. Lohia stated and added: "India, her people as well as her Government must evolve a Himalayan policy, which is both strategic and moral."

"BABY MURDER"
Dr. Lohia described China's invasion of Tibet as "baby murder" and criticised India Government's acceptance of Chinese suzerainty over Tibet.

He referred to Nepalese situation and said with the "status quo" ruling in Nepal the Soviets would walk through that country like "knives through butter". A democratic and socialist Nepal alone, however unstable, was a guarantee against invasions and foreign rule.

Dr. Lohia urged that the Socialist Party must associate itself with the Pathan demand for freedom and democracy.

MADRAS PROHIBITION ACT AMENDED

MADRAS, Nov. 25. (PTI): The Madras Legislative Council (Upper House), which met here today to consider certain pending legislative measures, passed a bill amending the Prohibition Act to prevent people from rendering spirituous compounds like shellac and French polish fit for human consumption.

The measure, already passed by the Assembly, provides a punishment of fine up to Rs. 5,000 and imprisonment up to two years or both, for persons making such illicit conversion.

ARAB DISPUTES WITH BRITAIN

Azzam Pasha Seeks U.S. Mediation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25. (PTI-Reuters): Azzam Pasha, Secretary General of the Arab League, last night suggested that the United States should act as mediator to settle territorial dispute between the Arab world and Britain and France.

At a press conference held at the Egyptian embassy here, Azzam Pasha was asked if he thought the United States should mediate between the disputing parties. He replied "why not?"

Azzam Pasha has had talks in Washington with the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, and the Secretary of Defence, Mr. George Marshall, on the Middle East situation.

He declined to say today whether Mr. Acheson and Mr. Marshall were proposed to have "friendly talks" with British, French and Arab leaders.

Azzam Pasha said he would favour talks between Egypt, Britain and the United States on British occupation of the Suez Canal zone if the talks would help achieve peace and security in the Middle East.

HYDERABAD PROPERTY: Hyderabad Government's landed properties in Delhi, Bombay and Ootacamund are being cashed to replenish the State treasury. It is proposed to make plots of the Napean House in Bombay and sell them individually.

U.S. AGGRESSION AGAINST CHINA

Red Delegate To Be Heard By U.N.

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 25. (PTI-Reuters): The U. N. Political Committee last night agreed that the Chinese Communist delegation should participate in the debate on alleged American aggression against China. Voting was 30 to eight with 22 abstentions.

Communist China had complained the presence of the United States Seventh Fleet warship in Formosan waters which was an act of "aggression" against Formosa and thus against China.

The Chinese Communist delegation arrived in New York yesterday to present China's case before the United Nations.

Earlier the Committee rejected by seventeen votes to nine with thirty-three abstentions a Chilean amendment that invitation "in no way prejudices the merits of the question under discussion or changes the present status of Chinese representation in the United Nations."

The amendment had been opposed on the ground that it was superfluous and that the debate itself had indicated that the status of the rival Chinese Governments was not in any way involved.

Mr. Arne Sundt of Norway, said that the only proper course, was that a cable be sent to the Central People's Government informing them of the Committee's decision and "telling them we had conveyed the invitation to the delegation here."

M. Malik assured the United States delegate that the Soviet Union would submit the whole substance of its case and a draft resolution on Monday morning.

Mr. Dulles agreed, with this understanding, to postpone the opening of the general debate until 15.45 G M T on Monday.

The Committee cancelled its scheduled meeting tomorrow and will meet again on Monday.

NEW U. S. PLAN FOR FORMOSA

Secret Memo Over Jap Treaty

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25. (PTI-Reuters): United States has suggested in a seven-point Japanese Peace Treaty plan that Britain, Russia, China and United States should decide the future of Formosa.

In a secret memorandum sent to a dozen nations and published by the State Department yesterday the plan proposed that American and "perhaps other forces" assume post-treaty responsibility for the security of Japan.

The memorandum said should the four countries fail to agree on Formosa within a year after the peace treaty came into effect, the United Nations General Assembly should decide Formosa's future.

The State Department also released a memorandum from Moscow which raised the question whether United States intended to proceed with Japanese Peace Treaty without Russia, if Russia refused to accept the American plan.

GERMANS LEAVING CHINA

Life Difficult Under Red Regime

HONG KONG, Nov. 25. (PTI-Reuters): Four hundred German evacuees from various parts of China arrived here yesterday from Tientsin and later started their voyage to Hamburg.

Some had never seen Germany while others were refugees from the Nazi regime. One man had lived in Mukden for fifty years.

All found life difficult under the Communist regime.

A German spokesman said about one thousand Germans still left in China would be leaving soon.

INO Congress: The Indian Nationalist Overseas Congress will observe January 30, Mahatma Gandhi's death anniversary as "I-Am-An-Indian" Day.

Tibet Not On U.N. Agenda

CONSIDERATION PUT OFF

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 25. (PTI-Reuters): The U. N. General Assembly's Steering Committee last night unanimously decided to defer consideration of whether to place the Chinese invasion of Tibet on the Assembly's agenda.

El Salvador had earlier renewed its demand that the United Nations take up the case.

M. Hector David Castro appearing before the Steering Committee said: "No case of international aggression can be ignored by the United Nations unless the organisation is also ready to ignore its primary responsibility to maintain international peace and security."

Just before vote was taken the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar had told the Committee: "In Peking Government's latest note to the Government of India they have stated that they have not given up desire for settling the problem peacefully."

Sir Keith of Australia, and Mr. Ernest Gross, United States, said they voted for deferment after hearing this statement.

RED CHINA DELEGATION ACCREDITED

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 25. (PTI-Reuters): The Chinese Communist delegation yesterday presented its credentials to Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, but no time has yet been got for starting the debate on their charges of "aggression" by America.

General Wu Hsiu Chuan Head of the delegation, spent just over half an hour with Mr. Lie, during which he also met the President of the General Assembly, Mr. Nasrullah Entezam of Persia.

Earlier reports that General Wu had seen Dr. Bebler, Yugoslav President of the Council, were denied.

Dr. Bebler will be at the disposal of the Chinese delegates tomorrow if they wish to discuss Council procedure with him.

Bouquets sent by leftwing organisations and sympathisers greeted the Chinese Communists.

The United States delegation has told Dr. Bebler that it is willing to open the debate on the Chinese Communists charges today if necessary, but it was considered more likely that the Council would meet next week, on Monday or Tuesday.

Accompanying General Wu on his visit to Mr. Lie were 3 of his staff including Mr. Chiro Chen, principal adviser.

FRESH O. G. L. 21

Imports From Three New Countries Included

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25.

The Government of India have issued today a fresh Open General Licence No. XXI covering shipments made up to June 30, 1951, to replace the existing Open General Licence No. XX which covers shipments only up to December 31, 1950.

Goods covered by Open General Licence No. XX may continue to be shipped upto December 31, 1950 even though they may not be included in Open General Licence No. XXI, whereas goods included in Open General Licence No. XXI may be shipped immediately and at any time up to June 30, 1951, whether or not they are included in Open General Licence No. XX.

The new Open General Licence, like the old one, contains two schedules, one covering imports from all sources except Pakistan and the Union of South Africa, and the other covering imports from soft currency countries. The latter schedule in the new Open General Licence will, however, cover imports from Switzerland, the Argentine and Paraguay in addition to the countries covered by the corresponding schedule in Open General Licence No. XX.

MADRAS TARGET: The Madras Government has set a target of 13,500 electric pumps to be installed in rural areas in the State for irrigation purpose during the next four years.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS per word

Plus advt-tax at one anna
Per Rupee

Minimum Rs. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted men and women to work in spare time everywhere. Apply Box No. 2239 "Bombay Chronicle."

MACHINERY

Lawn Mowers, Agricultural tools and implements. Tractors etc. are available ex-stock. Specific enquiries solicited. Darlington Nursery, Calcutta 6. (2225)

PARTNERSHIP

Wanted a financing partner investing upto Rs. 15,000/- or less for a well-established commercial college. Excellent prospects of further development. Kindly write Box 9147 the "Bombay Chronicle." Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS

Plant superior tropical fruit trees and have your own "quality" fruits. Illustrated Catalogue free on request. Darlington Nursery Calcutta 6. (2225)

Book your orders now for Rose grafts, Flowering shrubs, Creepers, Ornamentals and Bulbous plants. Ask for a copy of illustrated Catalogue from Darlington Nursery, Calcutta 6. (2225)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.

TENDERS ARE INVITED from experienced firms for handling Iron and Steel materials at the under-mentioned Stockyards of the Company. Intending Tenderers may apply for tender forms from that Branch Office in which they may be interested.

AHMEDABAD—Post Box No. 130, Bhadra.

BOMBAY—New India Assurance Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

KANPUR — P. B. No. 161, "Navroz Building", The Mall.

JULLUNDER—Grand Trunk Rd., Cantonment.

MADRAS—P.B. No. 103,108 Armenian Street.

NAGPUR—Velloz Buildings, Kings Way.

SECUNDERABAD—2 Kingsway.

VIZIANAGRAM—Cantonment.

Tenders should be submitted to the Branch Office concerned direct, on or before 21st December, 1950. (9174)

ARRESTED ON PUGREE CHARGE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, demanded this morning bail of Rs. 10,000 each from the joint owners of a newly constructed building at Mahim, for alleged acceptance of "Pugree."

Four other men, also arrested at the same time, were allowed to get off with bail of Rs. 2,000 each.

It was stated that the first two accused, Tolaram Rehmal and Radhakisan Tolaram were the partners of the Jai Hind Construction Corporation and joint owners of the Hind Mansions, newly constructed.

The other accused Mathuradas Premchand, was a transport agent, Roshanlal Kanjilal and Jeevandas Keshumal, brokers and Govindram Safarmal, the servant of the first two accused.

The men were arrested yesterday at the office of the first two accused, when the third accused posing as the manager of the first two, is alleged to have received from the complainant in the case Rs. 2,500 in marked money plus Rs. 75 for a rent deposit receipt.

The police came on the scene after the transaction was completed and arrested all of them.

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN RAILWAYS CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

Chittaranjan, Dist. Burdwan

WEST BENGAL

EMPLOYMENT NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following categories of posts for Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan, from Nationals of the Indian Republic by birth or domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Republic or citizen of the Pakistan Dominion or other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration or an eligibility certificate issued by the Government of India will be necessary in their cases before appointment. All the posts are purely temporary. Such of the candidates as would be found suitable may be considered for absorption against the permanent set up.

1. ELECTRICAL FOREMAN "B"—Vacancy—One (Temporary), pay scale Rs. 300-20-400.

QUALIFICATIONS: Candidates should have good technical education from any recognised Institution degree, diploma or approved apprenticeship with 10 to 12 years practical experience in the erection of H.T. 11 KV overhead and underground transmission system, indoor and outdoor transformer plant, LT distribution system overhead and underground and general workshop experience in Railways or other recognised workshops. Candidates with additional experience in armature winding and testing of electric meters of all descriptions will be preferred.

2. ASSISTANT ELECTRIC FOREMAN—Vacancy—One (Temporary), pay scale Rs. 260-15-350.

QUALIFICATIONS: Same as for item (1) above with 8 to 10 years' practical experience.

3. ELECTRICAL CHARGE MAN 'A'—Vacancy—Two (Temporary), pay scale Rs. 260-15-330.

QUALIFICATIONS: Same as for item (1) with 4 to 6 years' practical experience.

4. TECHNICAL ASSISTANT—Vacancy—One (Temporary), pay scale Rs. 300-20-400.

QUALIFICATIONS: The candidates should have good technical education in Electrical Engineering from any recognised Institution (degree, diploma or approved apprenticeship) with 8 to 10 years' experience in the technical section of a reputable firm of Electrical Engineers or Railways. The candidates must be able to work out complete design of H.T. & L.T. overhead Transmission and Distribution Lines, simple workshop layout and possess a good working knowledge of the various electrical plant and equipment.

NOTE: The age limit in all the categories except in case of existing Government servants is below 40 years on the 1st December, 1950.

Government servants with requisite qualifications must apply through their Heads of Departments.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE: This will be granted according to Railway rules from time to time.

Candidates should state in their applications (i) date of birth; (ii) educational attainments and other qualifications; (iii) details of experience; (iv) community; (v) nationality; (vi) if displaced persons from Pakistan, should submit a copy of Refugee Registration Certificate.

Applications must be accompanied by attested copy of Matriculation Certificates and other certificates of attainments as well as character certificates granted by two Government Gazetted Officers or one stipendiary Magistrate.

Selected candidates will have to undergo the prescribed medical test before appointment. Applications duly filled in should be sent by registered post superscribed "Appointment of Electrical Supervising staff" to the Deputy General Manager, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, P.O. Chittaranjan, District Burdwan, on or before the 2nd December 1950.

Canvassing in any form will disqualify a candidate.

GENERAL MANAGER

9156

DEATH ON SURGICAL TABLE

Inform The Coroner

There have occurred moribund cases in which surgical interference has been immediately required and the patient has died on the table.

The question has arisen whether Coroner and/or the Police should be informed or whether the Hospital concerned should issue death certificate for the disposal.

The coroner of Bombay in a circular say that in such cases the Hospital or institution concerned shall inform the Coroner who in his discretion may allow the body to be disposed of irrespective of any reference being made to the Police. In case the Coroner is not satisfied he may cause information to be given to the Police for regular procedure to be adopted.

This would obviate unnecessary hardship to the members of the public as well as to the medical profession.

There have been cases where female patients have died during the "labour" period and that no intimation of the death has been given to the Coroner of Bombay.

In such cases it is always desirable that the Coroner of Bombay should be consulted before issue of death certificate by the medical practitioner attending such a case. The Coroner may permit the medical practitioner to give a certificate in respect of such death but in cases where Coroner is not satisfied he may cause a report to the Police to be made and the matter investigated and a regular inquest held.

DARING THEFT AT NAVAL DEPOT

16 Caught Removing Goods

BOMBAY, Saturday: A daring theft of electric goods was committed in the Naval Depot at Mankhurd near Kuria, the Chatkopar Police reported today.

Sixteen persons who were suspected to have stolen the goods were arrested while they were attempting to remove the property in motor lorries. So far, goods worth Rs. 10,000 is said to have been recovered from the arrested persons.

Vanishes After The Accident

BOMBAY, Saturday: Hamid Jaffer, who is stated to have been involved in a tram-motor-cycle collision on Frere Road yesterday, in which one person died and another injured, is reported to be missing since the time of the accident.

It is stated that Jaffer was riding a motor-cycle along Frere Road, with two friends on the pillion. The motor-cycle crashed into a tram, and the cyclists were thrown onto the road. One of the cyclists was removed to the hospital in a serious condition where he later succumbed to his injuries. The second man was discharged after treatment.

Hamid is reported to have left the motor cycle at the scene of the accident and fled. He has not been traced since.

Arrested For Assaulting Tram Conductor

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Dongri Police arrested Pascal Pedros yesterday for allegedly assaulting a tram conductor who asked him to get off the vehicle.

Pascal is alleged to have picked up a quarrel with the conductor, and a brawl ensued. Both the accused and the conductor sustained injuries, and were treated in hospital.

Pascal was produced at the Mazgaon Court today when he was ordered to be released on bail.

Went To Work, Missing

BOMBAY, Saturday: George Muzello, a 25-year-old resident of Mala, Banda is reported to be missing since Thursday.

Muzello is said to have gone to work as usual on Thursday last to the Raghuvanshi mills but failed to return home till today. A report has been lodged with the police who are making a search for the missing man.

MINIMUM WAGES IN AGRICULTURE

Planning Body Asked To Advise

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of India have referred the question of fixation of minimum wages for agricultural labour, with reference to its various technical aspects, to the National Planning Commission for advice and recommendations. It was learnt by PTI here today.

Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 minimum wage for agricultural workers will have to be fixed by March 15 1951.

The Government of India are expected to take a final decision on the question in the near future in the light of the Planning Commission's advice.

Under the Minimum Wages Act, draft proposals are to be notified by January 15, 1951, two months before actual implementation.

SUBSIDY TO PUNJAB REDUCED

Chief Minister Hopeful About Food Position

PANIPAT, Nov. 25, (PTI). The Government of India have this year reduced the subsidy to the Punjab Government to Rs. 75 lakhs from Rs. one crore seventy-five lakhs granted last year.

Disclosing this at a largely attended meeting here last evening, the Chief Minister said the Punjab had exported fifty-thousand tons of rice to the deficit areas last year. He hoped that despite damage to the paddy crop in Gurdaspur and Amritsar districts on account of floods and storms. The state would be able to export another fifty thousand tons.

In response to the request made by the Government of India, Dr. Bhargava said, the Punjab had undertaken to export one lakh fifteen thousand tons of foodgrains to the deficit areas. Eighty thousand tons of different kinds of grains had already been exported and the balance was in the process of being sent.

The Chief Minister appealed to the people to maintain their efforts to grow more food and to accelerate industrial production along with the "Gram Udyog" (rural reconstruction) work.

10,000 Tons Of Foodgrains For Madhya Pradesh

NAGPUR, Nov. 25 (UPI): In response to a request by the Madhya Pradesh State Government, the Government of India have, the United Press of India reliably understands, agreed to despatch another 10,000 tons of foodgrains to this State in view of the rapidly deteriorating food situation in the State. This is in addition to 5,000 tons allotted earlier. It is believed that when this fresh allotment of foodgrains reaches the State, the food situation would improve to a great extent.

Acute Food Shortage In Gujarat

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 25: Reports received here indicate acute food shortage prevailing in various parts of Gujarat.

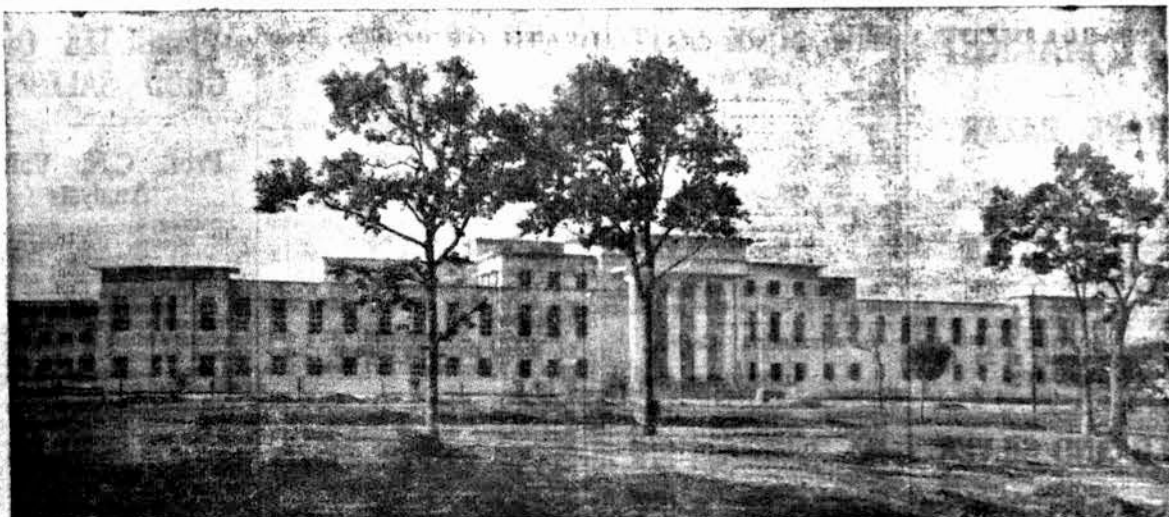
It is reported that in Bilapur taluka food stocks in ration shops are exhausted. A Congress worker has started a fast to force the Bombay Government to send adequate food stocks.

THEFT OF 16 BALES OF CLOTH

Six Suspects On Bail

BOMBAY, Saturday: The city police arrested a gang of six persons on a charge of committing theft of 16 bales of cloth, valued at Rs. 8,000 from a godown at Khetwadi yesterday evening.

The suspects were enlarged on bail by Presidency Magistrate J. M. Barot, at the Girgaum Court today.



The attractive facade of the main building of the Sir Ratan Tata National Metallurgical Laboratory

IN order to ensure the progress and expansion of India's metallurgical industries, Dr. S.S. Bhatnagar, F.R.S., Director, Scientific and Industrial Research, suggested to the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research in 1940 to set up a Metals Research Committee. At its first meeting held in December, 1940, the Committee came to the considered decision that a National Metallurgical Laboratory for India was essential.

On the basis of this, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, in 1942, decided to establish a National Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur. Accordingly in the year 1943 a National Metallurgical Laboratory Planning Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Sir J.J. Ghandy. The other members of the Committee were Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, Sir Cyril S. Fox, Mr. R.A. MacGregor and Mr. E.V. Parkinson.

The Planning Committee was helped in its work by the Architects Messrs. Ballardie Thompson & Mathews of Calcutta and Dr. G.P. Contractor.

Tatas' Donation

Out of a total sum of Rs. 50.75 lakhs available for the establishment of this Laboratory, the grant from the Government of India is about Rs. 28.0 lakhs, and the balance of about Rs. 22.0 lakhs is from donations, the most important of which are the magnificent contribution of about Rs. 12.0 lakhs from The Sir Ratan Tata Trust, and Rs. 1.0 lakh from Sardar Bahadur Sir Indra Singh. The Council has also received a donation of Rs. 10,000 from the Indian Metallurgical Association for the establishment of this Laboratory.

The Tata Industries Ltd., have gener-

India's Metallurgical Research

NEHRU LAYS FOUNDATION OF SIR RATAN TATA LABORATORY

INDIA'S National Metallurgical Laboratory, situated at Jamshedpur, in Bihar, will be formally opened by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru today.

This article gives the background and the scope of the Sir Ratan Tata Laboratory.

rously placed at the disposal of the Council a plot of land measuring about eight acres for the construction of the laboratory and about 18 acres of land for the construction of the staff quarters.

The foundation-stone of the National Metallurgical Laboratory was laid by the Hon'ble Sri C. Rajagopalachari, the then Minister for Education and Arts in the Interim National Government on November 21, 1946. The actual construction work was taken in hand in January, 1948. In order to advise and plan the day-to-day constructional work, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research consti-

tuted a Local Planning Committee under the chairmanship of Sir J. J. Ghandy, the other members being Sardar Alai Singh, Major W.H. Ames, Mr. B. R. Kagal and Mr. A. K. Aga.

Scope And Functions

The laboratory will cover in general various aspects of metallurgical research both fundamental and applied and will carry out research on ores, minerals, and refractories as applied to metallurgy. The preparation of minerals and ores and the smelting of the latter are so definitely a part of the countries' metallurgical industries that facilities for minerals re-

search will be provided at the laboratory.

Due to increased cost of building materials, labour, etc., required for construction and services, the size of the main building has been considerably reduced so that the total expenditure does not exceed the sanctioned amount. The museum, lecture theatre, library and some laboratory rooms, have been omitted for the present, but would be added at a later stage if additional funds are made available. The necessity for future expansion of the main building has been kept in view and the main building has been so planned that it can be extended easily as shown on the site plan and the perspective view. Extension of the Sir Ratan Tata Technological Laboratory can also be effected towards the south of the existing building.

The laboratory consists of a Main Building containing administrative offices, conference room, research laboratories, dark rooms, studio, stores, library, reading room, refectory, etc., and a separate Technological Laboratory comprising large bays with north light roofing, associated control rooms, and a sub-station housing two 500-KVA transformers.

Sir Ratan Tata Laboratory

In view of the magnificent donation of about Rs. 12.0 lakhs given by The Sir Ratan Tata Trust, it was decided by the authorities to name the Technological Laboratory after Sir Ratan Tata.

Out of Rs. 20.0 lakhs allotted for the purchase of apparatus, equipment, machineries, etc., equipment worth about Rs. 13.0 lakhs has so far been received.

Land Without Women

DOWN in the south-eastern corner of Europe, washed by the waves of the Aegean Sea, there is a little country whose soil has not been trodden by women for close on a thousand years!

You will seek in vain for housewives, girls, or female babies; the orchards and olive groves, and the streets of the villages, have never echoed to the laughter of a woman. Indeed, it is seldom that laughter of any sort is heard—writes Gerald V. Kuss, in 'Wide World'.

I am not writing about some practically uninhabited wilderness, let me hasten to add. The population of this strange region numbers some five thousand—all of them males! It might be called, more correctly, the "Land of Male Creatures", for the sheep in the fields are all rams, the cattle all bulls, the swine all boars, the felines all tomcats!

Only the wild birds, which still dare to build their nests in the top-most branches of the trees—sufficiently high to be inaccessible to the human inhabitants, who would otherwise pull them down and destroy them—continue to produce representatives of the female sex.

Triple Ban

This extraordinary place is called Athos, its official title being, "The

INQUISITIVE VISITOR CALLS IT 'LAND OF LIVING DEAD'!

Holy Community of Mount Athos". A country within a country, it possesses its own government, which has been in office longer than any other ruling body in the world.

It also has its own frontier police, whose duties include preventing the entry of "Mohammedans, wolves, and women" into their territory.

There is no national income beyond voluntarily cash contributions from the outside world. No work of a remunerative nature is undertaken by the majority of the inhabitants, yet Athos is fabulously rich—a thousand times richer, proportionately speaking, than any other country on earth!

Hoary With Age

Dotted about the mountainside to the south are some twenty or more communities of monks of the Eastern Orthodox Church, dwelling in medie-

val monasteries, massively built, and battlemented like feudal fortresses, which they formerly were. They were all erected between the years 900 and 1100 A. D.

Here, completely detached from the outside world, both physically and in spirit, dwell the long-bearded monks who form the bulk of the population of this strange land. Ever since the tenth century these ascetics have isolated themselves, sworn to obedience, chastity, poverty—and the eradication of the very thought of anything female!

Sans Bath

Everywhere, however, one sees the bearded monks in their long, flowing robes. Either alone or in groups, they trudge about, never laughing, and hardly looking at one another.

If you happen to catch their eyes,

Even all the sheep are rams in a strange country where the population numbers 5,000—and all of it is male!

they regard you with such an entire lack of interest that you get the idea they are not really alive as the rest of us understand the term!

I mention the fact with due hesitation, but it is said that for thirty generations these bearded women-haters have never profaned their bodies by bathing them!

The monks spend most of their days and half their nights in prayer and elaborate rituals. Many students of humanity who have investigated conditions at Athos claim the monkish state has degenerated, pointing out that its five thousand males lead a most unnatural existence.

My own reactions were such that, almost from the moment I crossed the frontier, I became eager to return to the workaday world, however corrupt it might be. Within a surprisingly short time I found myself longing to set eyes on a woman, hear children's carefree laughter, or even catch a glimpse of a hen and her chicks.

Despite its religious atmosphere and fabulous wealth, Athos impressed me as a land of the living dead.

CITY MARKET

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Nov. 25. The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. The General sentiment was bullish and Tata Steel Defds. were nominally quoted around Rs. 1880/-.

Later on Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1888 1/2 and steadied at Rs. 1886 1/4. Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 33 1/2 and Bombay Dyeings and Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 102 1/4 and Rs. 338/- respectively.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 25. The Local Bullion market was quiet today with scattered selling. At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 179 1/2 and declined at Rs. 179 3/8 on long liquidation. Ready Mint Silver was placed at Rs. 180/- while spot bullion was quoted at Rs. 179 7/8.

Forward Gold for the next settlement opened at Rs. 108 1/4 and quitted at Rs. 108 1/10. Ready mint gold was quoted at Rs. 108 1/2 while Abyssinian gold was placed at Rs. 109 1/2. Sovereign were quoted at Rs. 105.

Final quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	179 10 0
Forward	179 11 0
Ready Gold	108 6 0
Forward	108 0 0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 25.

GROUNDNUTS

Khandesh quality	42 0 0
December	41 12 0
January	41 10 0
Madras ready	41 6 0
January	41 6 0
Bold December	40 13 0
Bold January	41 1 0
Ready Mills	22 8 0
Upcountry Receipts	21 12 0

LINSEED

Ready	41 6 0
December	41 6 0
February March	39 10 0
March April	39 2 0
Satna Spot	39 0 0

CASTORSEEDS

Ready small	39 0 0
Madras	39 0 0
November	38 8 0
December	38 4 0
February March	35 4 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Nov. 24.

2-1/2% British Consols £ 73-1/4
3-1/2% Conversion Loan 1961 £ 98-1/2
4% Funding Loan 1960-90 £ 107-7/8
3-1/2% War Loan on or after Dec. 1, 1952 £ 96-1/8

Paris Bourse Cheerful

PARIS, November 24. Sentiment on the bourse seemed more cheerful but this feeling was not translated into any broadening of business or general advance in prices. Interest was centred on recent favourites with Royal Dutch rise retaining its vigour. International generally seemed to be drawing some interest. French Renten however eased under profit-taking.

15 JEWELS ROLLED GOLD & JOYRS
BY SWISS RENOWNED FACTORY LEVER MOVEMENTS

GRAND OFFER

RELIABLE WATCH CO.
POST BOX NO. 11483, CALCUTTA 4.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

December	42.58
March	42.43
May	41.64
July	41.20
Middling Spot	43.45

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

December	42.50
March	42.25
May	41.62
July	41.10
Middling Spot	42.45

New York Cotton March Highest 43.50 at 10.00 Lowest 42.28 at 14.37 hrs.

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 24.

KARNAK:

January	122.70-120
March	124.60-125
May	124.90-135
July	125.20-145

ASHMOUNT:

December	114.65-176
February	117.75-185
April	120.10-175
June	120.40-175

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Nov. 24.

London: silver spot and forward 70 pence gold bars fine per ounce £12-8.

WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

American Tel and Tel	151-7/8
Anaconda Copper	39-1/4
Chase National Bank	38-1/2
General Electric	50
General Motors	48-1/4
International Nickel	35-1/4
National City Bank	46-1/2
New York Central	16-7/8
Sinclair Oil	31-3/4
Socony Vacuum	25-7/8
Texas Co.	82-1/8
U.S. Smelting	60-1/8
U.S. Steel	41

Amsterdam Exchange Steady

AMSTERDAM, November 24.

Interest again centred on Royal Dutch which firmed up in response. All sections were steadier and the undertone was good. Investments were friendly.

London Copra Steady

LONDON, November 24.

Th. copra market was steady but inactive. Straits Netherlands East Indies F.M. delivered weight was at £104 asked and Philippines in bulk at 255 dollars. Ceylon P.M.S. was nominal at £106, all per ton c.i.f. December/January shipment.

Coconut oil was quiet with straits in drums at £155 reseller, and in bulk at £150 seller. Ceylon in drums was at £154 seller and in bulk at £148-1/2 seller, all per ton December shipment.

Brussels Stocks Active

BRUSSELS, November 24.

Forward dealings on the bourse were more active as compared with the lethargy of recent sessions. Prices improved in most sections with sentiment aided by the reports that the war in Korea might be entering the final stages.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Nov. 25.

120 Ready Japan	7 5 0
150 "	7 5 0
120 " Italy	6 5 0
150 "	6 4 0
150 D. January	1222
150 D. February	1215
2/40 Staple Nov.	1535

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

BOMBAY, Nov. 24.

Export by Rail from 1st September to 23rd November 1950... 92260 Bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1950 to 23rd November 1950... 144750 Bales.

Same period last year 206077 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 23rd November 1950 413091 bales.

Same time last year 370006 bales.

Singapore Pepper Prices

SINGAPORE November 24.

The pepper market was very quiet and exgodown prices were unchanged with black lampong at 555 and white muntok at 930 dollars per picul.

Calcutta Shares Rule Steady

CALCUTTA, November 25.

The market ruled steady round the speculative counters while other sections remained unchanged. Government securities continued weak. Following are today's final transactions upto 1.00 p.m.:-

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 94.5 three per cent loan 1953 55 101.5 three per cent loan 1963 65 98 1/3 S. lot.

BANKS: Allahabad Pref. 154/- S. lot Imperial fully paid 1972/-

COTTONS: Benares Cotton 4/- El-g-n Mills 16/3 Kesoram 19/4 Muir Mills 200/-

COALS: Amalgamated 31/8 odd. lot. Bharat Colliery 6 10 South Karan-pura 24/8 Gourangdi 10/1 Union 29/8 S. lot.

JUTES: Alliance 217/- Anglo India 300/- Bally 268/- Budge Budge 229/- Fort Gloster 462/- Howrah 35/8 India 183/8 Kankarrah 233/- Lawrence 246/- Kelvin 320/- Lansdowne 218/- National 27/- Northbrook 18/13 Reliance 24/10.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron 31/8 Jessop and Co. 18/13 Kumardhubi Eng. 7/- Marshalls 8/13 CT.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corp. 2/15 Consolidated tin 1/8 Indian copper 3/- Tavyo tin annas fourteen Anglo Bros. 31/2 BIC 9/- Calcutta Anglo 20/8 F and C Osler 4/4 S. Lot Indian National Airways 2/11 Jardine Henderson 164/- Martin Burn 16/8 odd. lot National Rolling Mills 9/8 odd. lot National Petroleum 61/- India Indo Burma 162/- Star paper 5/- CT paper pulp 28/7 Assam Saws 8/1 Titagarh paper 7/6.

TEAS: Baradighi 40/8 Darjeeling Tea and Chinchona 116/- exdiv. odd. lot Dhelekhat 10/12 Hansqua 20/2 Longview 10/8 Nagalsurree 204/- S. Lots New Chumta 27/4 S. odd. Lots.

GUERRILLAS AMBUSH MALAY POLICE

Six Shot Dead

SINGAPORE, Nov. 25. (PTI-Reuter) Six Malay Police were killed in two attacks on Thursday on lorries carrying security forces in Malaya, it was officially disclosed yesterday.

One lorry was ambushed in Sembilan and all five constables in it were killed. Guerillas in Kedah who fired on another lorry, fatally wounded a sergeant and wounded another constable and a civilian.

Security forces killed a well-known Malay terrorist in Pahang. In another engagement they shot dead two Chinese guerillas.

JAIN BUSINESSMEN TAKE A VOW

No More Blackmarketing

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 25: Nearly 50 Jain businessmen publicly took a vow before their guru, Jaskaran Maharaj, here today that they would in future shun blackmarketing and anti-social activities. They took this pledge at a farewell function held today in Sadar Bazar Cantonment in honour of Saint Vaskaran and his two disciples who, after four months' stay here, are leaving for Delhi on foot.

Acharya Jaskaran was presented with an address by Jains, Bengalees and Muslims. Replying to the address Jaskaran Maharaj advised the people to abjure communalism, foster spiritualism, and adhere to truth and ahimsa and build up a high moral character. He urged the people to live in harmony and peace.

Chief Minister Mr. Ravi Shanker Shukla and Finance Minister Mr. S. V. Gokhale also attended the function. At the end Saint Vaskaran advised the people to keep aloof from anti-social activities and try to work for the welfare of the common people.

Youth Dies After Physical Feat

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 25: Rajab Abdul Razak, 28-year-old youth of Jubbulpore, who pedalled a cycle for 48 hours continuously as a demonstration of physical endurance, collapsed here yesterday due to exhaustion and exposure to cold.

JOINT EUROPEAN ARMY FAVOURED

STRASBOURG, Nov. 25 (PTI-Reuter): European Assembly last night voted in favour of a joint European army with German participation.

A motion to this effect, finally voted upon at a last night session, becomes a recommendation to the Foreign Ministers of 13 west European nations.

ATTRIBUTES OF A GOOD SALESMAN

Prof. C.N. Vakil's Analysis

BOMBAY, Saturday: Professor C. N. Vakil, Director, University School of Economics and Sociology, said here today that the knowledge of economic forces affecting his business was vital for good salesmanship.

Professor Vakil was delivering the Inaugural Address "The Salesman in Modern Economy" at the Faculty of the Sales Foundation at the Cama Oriental Hall this morning.

Continuing, Professor Vakil said among other attributes of a good salesman were politeness and courtesy as well as an understanding of the psychology of the buyer in the market. He illustrated his argument with the examples of the British Merchant since the East India Company, the American Merchant of standard goods, Departmental stores in England and America and some Indian merchants of special goods.

Referring to the advantages of a trained salesman, Professor Vakil said that by making the flow and availability of goods easy and smooth he helped society to maintain and develop economic activity.

Mr. Shuepp, the Managing Director of Valtart Brothers, who presided over the meeting, said that any one who cared to analyse the various forces in the business structure of any country, would find that the factor relating to sales was of prime importance.

No U.S. Bases In Kashmir

PAK MINISTER'S DENIAL

KARACHI, November 25 (PTI): Mr. M. A. Gurnani, Pakistan Minister for Kashmir Affairs, today gave a categorical "no" to a query whether it was true that Pakistan was contemplating loaning certain areas in Pakistan-held Kashmir to United States.

The query was based on an Indian press report of September 17 which had quoted Sheikh Abdullah, Chief Minister of Kashmir as expressing surprise that the U. S. Government had not contradicted a number of "astounding" press reports that Pakistan was negotiating a loan of certain bases in the strategic area of Gilgit to the U. S. A.

This feeling was recently revived when there were "unconfirmed" reports in Karachi that certain Americans had lately been taken round the Azad (Pakistan held) Kashmir.

De Jure Transfer Of Chandernagore

MADRAS, Nov. 25 (PTI): The Joint Commission of the representatives of the Governments of India, France and West Bengal and the Chandernagore Administrative Council has agreed to the de jure transfer of French sovereignty over Chandernagore to Indian Union, it was learnt.

The Commission has also come to an agreed solution on monetary and other matters, it is stated. The French Parliament is expected to pass a bill, ratifying the terms of transfer to be signed by the Government of India and France, before the end of this year.

The de facto Transfer of French sovereignty over Chandernagore took place in May 2 this year after a referendum.

I.A.F. SQUADRON PASSING OUT PARADE

BANGALORE, Nov. 25 (PTI): The Number Four all through training senior squadron of Number One Ground Training School, Indian Air Force, Jalahalli, held an impressive passing out parade this morning marking the end of its training period.

Eight-four out of the ninety trainees who appeared passed in the final examination.

Group Captain C. L. Mehta, Director of Personnel, Air Headquarters, inspected the parade and took the salute. He also distributed prizes to the trainees who had achieved distinction in various activities of the unit.

BEYOND THE DREAM

SHE looked like a pea-hen amidst a gaggle of geese, standing there at the head of the queue which had formed inside the bus-shelter, the furious wind lashing the rain in spray over her powder-blue sari, the chilling breeze biting into her skin. Jaya Sekera's heart gave a sudden leap as if it had been torn off its moorings. It was a disturbingly familiar face, oval-shaped, large-eyed, and pleasant-mouthed, surmounted by masses of blackish hair.

Hardly pausing to analyse his emotions, Jaya Sekera brought his car alongside, and beckoned her in. He saw her eyes widening in surprise, the mouth puckering in momentary indecision. She got in nevertheless and, slamming the door shut, he nosed his car forward, the rain dashing against the windscreen and streaking down in slivers of dull light reducing visibility and forcing him to a snail's crawl. Head screwed sideways, he bent a searching stare upon his companion taking note of her half-sodden attire and the shivers of discomfort which she barely suppressed. Jaya Sekera came to a lightning decision.

"You're soaking wet!" he exclaimed in concern. "I must do something else you'll catch your death of cold. Let me get you something hot...."

Without waiting for her consent, he stopped his car, took her into a restaurant, ushered her to a table, and called the waiter. The warm air inside wrapped her in a welcome embrace that brought a tinge of colour to her cheeks. The fluorescent light overhead set the damp hair on her head glistening. He gave her hot coffee laced with brandy, watched the colour glow in her face and brighten her eyes. Still watching her, he lighted a cigarette.

"Are you feeling okay?" She nodded gratefully. Jaya Sekera stared at her through the haze of cigarette smoke that enveloped his face, his eyes troubled, his forehead wrinkled.

"Do you know," he said slowly, disclaiming to hide his interest, "I ought to know you, but for the life of me I can't. I've a conviction that we've met before. Your features are so strangely familiar." He leaned across the table. "Tell me," he begged her anxiously, "have we met before?"

She looked at him, surprised, interested, smiling self-consciously, but there was no trace of doubt in her voice when she spoke.

"No," she declared, after a moment's thoughtful silence. "I should remember it if we ever came together," she smiled once more, "because, well, I don't know many people who own luxury cars."

Her engaging frankness left him breathless. Few women would have confessed that much, he thought in admiration.

"It doesn't matter in the least," he said brushing it aside. "I must have been mistaken."

But it mattered a lot to Jaya Sekera. He could not dismiss her from his mind quite so easily. Somewhere back in his consciousness, her features, her figure, even her little mannerisms were striking persistent echoes. Stubbing his half-smoked cigarette, he straightened himself in his chair. "It's time to drop you home," he asserted. "You should have a change of clothes at once."

Unexpectedly, surprisingly, she was on her feet, her eyes dilating in panic.

"No, no," she cried, dismayed. "I can go home by myself. See, the rain's stopped." Then, noting the hurt expression of her companion, she stammered apologetically. "I'm sorry, but my mother's very strict. She wouldn't like my bringing home a stranger."

"Your mother," said Jaya Sekera

a trifle stiffly, "must be a formidable person."

"Ah, no. Actually she's a dear. I love her. It's after all good, sound commonsense. Young girls shouldn't be too chummy...."

"But, my dear child," protested Jaya Sekera, "I'm old enough to be your father. Surely she couldn't take objection to me?"

She looked at him, troubled.

"Please, please," she begged, "don't make me seem ungrateful. I do appreciate your kindness, but I can't displease my mother. She's all I have in the world...."

Jaya Sekera gave way at length, realizing that insistence would

SHORT STORY

BY E. S. SENEVIRATNE

help him little. He dropped her a mile out of town, watched the slim figure fade into the gathering shadows, and drove back. The roads were still treacherously slippery, and the wheels splashed through puddles of water. He allowed his mind to play upon his late companion. Who was she? Why did she move him so strangely? He had dared ask her nothing beyond a few commonplace inquiries, her name, where she worked.... His brain was a seething cauldron of conjectures.

Sitting in his room, wrapped in the warm silence of the night, Jaya Sekera jogged his memory. He was as certain he knew her as he was certain that he had just taken his dinner. But where? How? Throwing aside the half-smoked

the others, and returned to his armchair, he would find it out later. In the meantime....

The ornate furnishings of the room vanished from his vision, the expensive shaded electric lamp, the Burma teak desk, the beautifully-mounted wall mirror. He was back again in a dingy house, the roof leaking at every passing shower, the paint on the woodwork dim with age. He saw the original of the photograph, no longer smiling, but sad-eyed, the mouth turned down unhappily, the tears ever threatening to descend down her wan cheeks.

The past overwhelmed Jaya Sekera. Like a legion of devils the old doubts, the old regrets came back to torment

that his small store of patience was exhausted. He decided to settle it in his usual blunt manner.

It was well past noon. There were few people inside the hotel beside the two of them and the posse of white-clad waiters hovering in the distance. The fan working overhead scarcely dispelled the hot air, and tiny beads of perspiration dotted Shanta's forehead. She was dressed in an orange-coloured organza sari which did not match her fresh complexion. Jaya Sekera considered her critically, lingering over his meal.

"You know, Shanta," he declared wistfully, "I'd love to meet your mother. When'll you ask me home?" She looked startled.

"Ah, not that, please," she cried. "My child," said Jaya Sekera in his forthright manner, "you objected to a stranger. I am not that any longer, am I? Where's the harm surely?"

"But, but I must think it over. I don't want to upset my mother. She's not very well. A weak heart, the doctor says, and I'm worried to death about her."

"Why didn't you tell me this before?" burst out Jaya Sekera suddenly, and at her surprised stare, he realised he had burnt his boats. Now he must tell her the truth, chance what may. "Listen Shanta," he said calmly, "you remember the evening I met you? I said your face was familiar. Well, it was. You're the very image of my wife. She left me fifteen long years ago. I never saw her again, nor my five-year-old daughter. I searched for her in vain, for years and years.... and then, like a ghost from the past, I saw your face. Your name wasn't my daughter's, but you could be she. That's why I've been so anxious to come home, to see your mother." He gazed at her, stiffened figure, the surprise-stricken face in which the eyes had grown into large pools of mystery.

"It's too much like a fairy story," she gasped. "I can't believe it. My father... you? I had never thought...."

Jaya Sekera leaned forward eager

ly. "Let's make certain," he importuned. "Let me take you home tonight."

In the silence that followed, the hoot of a motor-horn outside came crashing into them.

"Not today," stammered Shanta. "A surprise would kill her if what you say is true. I'll question her tonight." She saw his disappointment and added, "You've waited so long, please can't you wait another day?"

He had to be content with that for the moment. Shanta had taken his confession too calmly as if it was a commonplace to meet men claiming to be her father. She did not probably credit his words. And, then he realised he was being unreasonable. She did not know him. How could she? She was a tiny kid when her mother had taken her away. How could he expect her to fall upon his neck....

Growing impatient, next day, he dragged the telephone towards him, and called up her number. She had promised to phone him. He stood petrified, a nameless dread catching at his heart. Shanta had not come to work that day. He stood motionless for several seconds that seemed to stretch into aeons of time....

"Can you give me her address?" he yelled into the phone, suddenly waking from his stupor.

Jaya Sekera never knew how he covered the distance. He was a giant flying across the town, towers only two beings who stood for anything in his barren life, the speedometer needle on the car hovering dangerously around 50. When after much inquiry he found the house, he saw a few people walking about the verandah, and the measured gait and the whispered conversations between them made his heart sink like a ton of lead. Of a sudden he found his feet heavy and unresponsive.

It was a semi-darkened room. Lying on the bed, hands crossed over her breast, was the figure of a thin woman, his wife, yes, but dead. Kneeling by the bed was Shanta, raising a

(Continued on Page 31)

'FORWARD—MARCH!'



Bishop in 'The St. Louis Star-Times'

cigarette, he lighted another and moved towards his desk. As long as he could remember he had always kept a diary. It was a pointless habit as far as it concerned him, but he had never been able to conquer it. If anything could help his memory cells it was this....

He took out a half score of thick books and began turning them over. He had, the whole night ahead of him to refer up. Instinctively, he realised that he would never be able to sleep with the mystery unsolved, preying on his mind. And, then when he was beginning to imagine it was a useless task when....

Stiff and unblinking, Jaya Sekera stared at his find. Between the pages was a small, faded photograph, the edges discoloured. It was of a smiling young woman with lively big eyes. Yes, how could he have forgotten? Jaya Sekera cradled his chin on his palms and stared at that picture from the past. Of course, the resemblance was remarkable. Could she be?... He closed the book, replaced it with

everything else. Jaya Sekera sighed wearily. Yes, he had lost. Money no longer mattered to him. He had no use for it, for on whom could he spend it?

As soon as he reached his office in the morning following, he telephoned the girl.

"Shanta," he pleaded, "when can I see you again?"

He took her out to tea, and thereafter he went out of his way to cultivate her friendship. He wanted to learn as much about her as he could, for within him was a demon of impatience and uncertainty. Watching her surreptitiously, his convictions gathered force. She had the same trick of scratching her nose, or twiddling her chin when puzzled. She had the same childish candour, and a funny way of looking when hurt. Looking at her, the years rolled back, and Jaya Sekera was once more a youth, carefree and careless, delighting in the company of a tomboyish girl with plaited hair and proud bearing....

In the weeks that followed Jaya Sekera waited in vain for an opportunity to take her home, but Shanta so wilfully kept him at arm's length

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY

BALKAN-JI-BARI-AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH

My dear Sisters & Brothers.

BALKAN-JI-BARI Silver Jubilee Souvenir is a beautiful publication. It has a colourful cover showing children in fancy dresses of different nations—with the map of the world in the Centre and India in the forefront—and of course, our emblem, the Rose flower, prominently displayed. It contains messages of good wishes from the President and Prime Minister of India, and the Governors and Chief Ministers of different States and from certain prominent child welfare workers.

The history of the Balkan-Ji-Bari from its beginning up-to-date has been nicely written in four phases by Prof. L. H. Ajwani, who and Shrimati Saraswati Pandit are the Joint Editors of the Souvenir. There is a chapter explaining what Balkan-Ji-Bari is and another chapter giving an idea of its new schemes. The book is full of pictures from page to page, and I am sure you will like to have it and preserve it as a memento. Its price is only Rupees Two, and copies may be had, by sending this sum, from the General Secretary, Balkan-Ji-Bari-Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, "Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21.

New Resolutions

The following resolutions were passed at the Fourth All-India Balkan-Ji-Bari Workers' Conference, held at Bombay, on the 4th-6th November 1950, under the presidency of Shri B. G. Kher, President of the All-India Balkan-Ji-Bari and Chief Minister of Bombay.

1. This Conference requests the Local Authorities and the State and Central Governments to recognise Balkan-Ji-Bari as an important All-India Body endeavouring to make every child healthy and happy.

Proposed by Shrimati Babiben Moolji Dayal.

2. This Conference believes that the time is now ripe for the acceptance of a Children's Charter in India recognising the rights of children.

Proposed by Shrimati Dhanwanti Rama Rau.

3. This Conference recommends to all the Departments of Education that priority should be given to the teaching of Handicrafts to all children so that will help every child to choose correctly his vocation later on.

Proposed by Shri Ravishankar Raval.

4. This Conference appeals to all Educational Institutions to apply the principles of modern education in their teaching as to give every child a fuller and fruitful experience of Life.

Proposed by Shri Radha Raman.



Delegates from different provinces who attended the All-India Balkan-Ji-Bari Workers' Conference at Bombay.

Seconded by Shri Tirath Sabhani.

5. This Conference urges upon all Local Bodies, urban and rural, to establish and strengthen adequate recreational programmes and services for all children, and particularly for those children who live in unhealthy surroundings, with a view to preventing delinquency among them.

Proposed by Shri M. P. Vyas.

Seconded by Shri Prabhuphal Upadhyaya.

His New Friend

Now the colder weather had come, on Saturday afternoons Mummie took Ann and Christopher for a good sharp walk with her and baby Colin. This meant that the two of them could no longer play with Mr. Portly as they usually did, and he was rather fed up.

What made it worse was that Tinkle was away again, so he had no one to go adventuring with.

After several dreary Saturday afternoons like this Mr. Portly determined to find someone else to come out with him. He visited Tiger's house first. "What!" yawned Tiger. "Come out adventuring at this time of day? Not likely!" And he dozed off again.

Next Mr. Portly went to see Chokko, the Siamese cat.

"Komm wizz you? For what?" he asked, squinting at Mr. Portly. "For food, yes. To play, no." And he, too, dozed off again.

So then Mr. Portly went on till he came to the garden of a new house. Crouched on the lawn was a small, dirty white kitten with blue eyes.

"He's too young to be any fun," thought Mr. Portly. But just then the kitten began to cry; so he jump-

ed down to see what was wrong.

"Everybody's out, and I'm hungry and cold, and I can't get my coat clean," wailed the kitten, whose name was Snowdrop.

"I'll soon give you a good wash," said Mr. Portly kindly. "Then we'll see about food and getting warm."

Then, as he licked away and Snowdrop purred happily, Mr. Portly suddenly thought what fun it would be to look after Snowdrop as the children did baby Colin.

So he took him back home for a meal and a warm bed. And now, when the children take Colin out, Mr. Portly takes Snowdrop out, after a good wash, and teaches him all that a cat should know.

Has The Moon An Atmosphere?

It has generally been assumed that the Moon has no atmosphere. For when a star is approaching the dark limb of the Moon it is suddenly extinguished, there being no dimming or aberration of the star such as should occur if the Moon had an atmosphere.

Recent study of the behaviour of meteors on encountering the Moon, however, has thrown new light on the subject. Dr. E. M. Lindsay, Director of Armagh Observatory, has carried out an investigation which seems to show that the Moon has an atmosphere, though it is extremely thin.

Moving Flash

The Moon, like the Earth, is continually sweeping up meteors in its journey round the Sun. It is indeed possible to see some of these meteors striking the Moon. Especially is this the case at times of lunar eclipse, for

then the conditions are most suitable. On the Earth, of course, the meteors are burnt up by our atmosphere. On the Moon, however, it was thought that all that could be seen would be a stationary flash, a point source of light as the meteor struck.

Instead, a moving flash is seen, indicating that the meteor becomes heated by friction with an atmosphere. The density of atmosphere near the Moon's surface, it is believed, corresponds to the density in our own atmosphere about 60 miles up where the meteor trails begin.

Finding Out

"I don't know the meaning of the word fear," said Akbar.

"Well, why can't you just look it up in the dictionary?" replied Anice.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

Everyone can join the Balkan-Ji-Bari-Akhil Hind Balak Sangh.

If you are under 14 years, you can become a Primary Member by paying an yearly subscription of Four Annas, and if you are between 14 and 18 years of age, you can become a Companion Member by paying Eight Annas annually, and the forms should be signed by your parent or guardian. Poor Children may be enrolled free at the discretion of the Executive Council.

If you are 18 years or over, and are prepared to undertake some voluntary service for the Association, you can become its Associate Member by paying an annual subscription of Rupee One at least (through the nearest Unit).

To join the Association there is no distinction of caste, creed colour or sex. You must only fill up a form, which you can obtain from the nearest Unit or directly from the address given below, and after its acceptance a Certificate will be issued to you.

Sympathisers are enrolled on payment of Rs. 100 in lump sum, Donors on payment of Rs. 500, and Patrons on payment of Rs. 1000. They can send their donations to the Secretary or to the Treasurer by Money Order, Cheque or otherwise, the acknowledgment of receipt for which will be sent as soon as possible. They have also to fill up the prescribed forms.

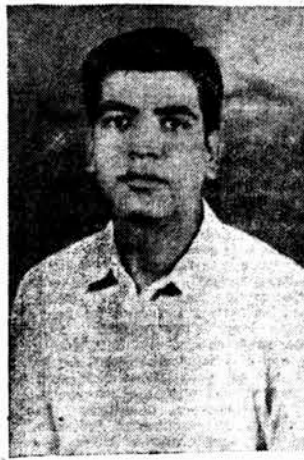
Please send for the particulars from Dada-"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Dada will be very glad to hear from you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21

BALKAN-JI-BARI IN OTHER PROVINCES



From left to right: Shri Devendra Agarwala and Shri Mahendra Agarwala of Hapur (U. P.), and Shri Manindra Kishore Varma and Shri Sureshwar Sharan Sinha of Patna (Bihar) are all good Balkan-Ji-Bari Workers.

GENUINE COMPOSITE OF INDIAN CULTURE

INDIA NEEDS MORE MEN LIKE BAPNA

THE year 1942 still stands out imperishably in my recollections. Why, I often wondered reclining, in the evening of my life, on these windswept and water-laved sand-dunes of my home village? Suddenly it dawned upon me just now that it was due to two causes. (1) Two invasions of India that failed. (2) Two eminent persons whom I met in that year, 1942. Two invasions that failed! What are they? (1) Sir Stafford Cripps' invasion of India to divide the country into bits. (2) The Japanese fleet's projected invasion of India to conquer the country. Both of them failed in their essential objectives, though Sir Stafford has lived long enough to see a partial fulfillment of his plan. Why did they fail? I have my own romantic and occult explanations for the twin failures but I must reserve this precious material for a special occasion.

Super-Brahmin

Then the two persons I met, who are they? One is that superb, super-Brahmin of the Cauvery Delta in his previous birth, now hailing from the British Isles as the magic brain of the Labour Party—Sir Stafford Cripps. I met him first and last at the first Press Conference in New Delhi in 1942, when he unfolded his Magic Plan and asked us to be ready in three minutes with intelligent ques-

mobile and comprehensive intelligence, and a gentleman to the core.

"Venkataramani, you would like him very much—such gentleness in action and sweet temper. He is really our Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer of North India."

Composite Of Indian Culture

Yes, we drove to his home and in five minutes I was face to face with Sir Seray Mal Bapna. He was indeed Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer of North India. Mr. H. Trevelyan, I.C.S., one of most affectionate and warm-hearted friends and a genuine socialist in the Indian Civil Service interested in human welfare all over, especially in India, wished to introduce me to him during my North Indian tour in 1939 when Sir S. M. Bapna was the Prime Minister of Indore. I could not go to Indore then.

By another lucky coincidence I had the good fortune of knowing Sir Seray Mal intimately as Prime Minister of Alwar in 1946, when His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar invited me to decorate the window-sills of his palace as the Adviser for rural reconstruction and education and I accepted it for a short term, against the advice of the Prime Minister, Sir S. M. Bapna, himself!

Sri S. M. Bapna's record as Home Minister ranges from 1915 to 1926, 11

BY K. S. VENKATARAMANI

tions about the defects, if any, in the Plan! He was the most amazing Brahmin with the most mobile intelligence among Englishmen I have seen and his nearest approach was Sir Valentine Chirol of the London Times, a different type, more massive and impressive in appearance but of the same sinuous, mobile and searching Brahminical quality. Sir Valentine had the rare gift of reading the real conditions of life even in an alien land by seeing the daily newspapers and some books, quite like a shrewd judge who gets at Truth through the shaped affidavits and coached witnesses!

Sir Stafford Cripps has the rarer gift of seeing into real conditions by merely sighting the faces of men and a few index words they utter.

His mobile intelligence and uncanny powers to know your mind even before you open your mouth in full, his adroit skill in manoeuvring, his range and comprehension are among the wonders of the world; especially his sphinx-like smile covering half the earth baffles the greater himself.

But this type puzzles me and gives me no peace of mind, especially among our political leaders. These are like sparks of fire in a cotton godown! I love a different type. Gods decreed that I should meet one of this type the very next day after I met Sir Stafford Cripps at the Press Conference in New Delhi in 1942.

At Ajmere

Indignant at Sir Stafford Cripps' earnest plea to divide India into her original 56 states, I an, 'acwaitin', pleading for the unity of the whole world, left New Delhi the same evening with a gifted poet to see Ajmere, the soul of Rajasthan, and a Tamil scholar friend of mine, and a Tamil scholar friend of mine, a distinguished Professor of English thriving well there like all talented exiles from the Tamil land. The change was a delight from the eddy-eyed magic of British Diplomacy to the calm and clear philosophic pleasures of English Literature especially through an Indian who was a poet himself and in the company of another poet. The morning was well spent amidst hills and dales, well-laid lakes and marble palaces, ending in a rich and flavoured breakfast.

When the evening came the Professor asked us "Where shall we go now? Ajmere is rather empty this week—even Sarda is out of station!" but on a moment's reflection he headed "I forget, there is a distinguished new-comer—a great statesman saturated in our culture with a fine and

years, and as Prime Minister of several States, chiefly Indore, (1926 to 1939) ranges over 19 years. His knowledge and experience of Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan in administrative, political and economical and social matters are unique and varied and well-assimilated in a constructive and orderly spirit.

He himself belongs to a very distinguished and leading aristocratic family of Udaipur and his culture is a genuine composite Indian culture that would contribute immensely to Hindu-Muslim Unity.

Vanishing Type

I wish to tell my readers frankly why I wished to write on Sir S. M. Bapna, not merely because that the Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer type of gentle and comprehensive excellence and quiet work on lines of SWADHARMA fascinates me a great deal as the finest product of Hindu culture but mainly because it is a fast-vanishing type within the last generation, especially the present. It is a type of rare value for the evolution of our citizenship and freedom on right lines, linking silently the past with the present and inspiring the future.

We produce now-a-days in Congress Raj excellence of a different type—mostly verbal—among our top leaders but the unified progress of our rich and varied country, still in uneven stages in many spheres, requires men of this type to implement administratively many of our Gandhian and Indian ideals and build up our national life on right lines.

After the hurried impacts and stress of modern life, in business, in office or in politics, if you spend a quiet hour in the evening with Sir S. M. Bapna, you quickly pass on to a world of gentleness, culture and refinement, grace and utter nobility. Words are few but you feel in his presence the all-embracing quality of his agile and comprehensive intelligence and humanity familiar with all aspects of life with a complete mastery of details each in its place.

In the final evaluation of wisdom that leads to Liberation, VIVECHANA or Discrimination plays the subtlest and most essential part. You see it from the great stress which the Great Sankara places on this in Jnana-Yoga. For, then alone, the warp of unity receives well the wool of Diversity in the Handloom of creation and weaves well the fabric of God!

You see clearly this intimate process of life before men of the type

LADIES OF THE UNDERWORLD

(Continued from Page 4.)

the period, was an artful dodger.

She was one of the planners and perpetrators of the August Luer kidnapping in Alton, Illinois. The attempt to extort ransom was unsuccessful. Six of the gang were rounded up and sentenced, but Vivian Chase eluded police for the rest of her life—two years. The police knew she had joined another gang and had handicapped herself by dying her hair red, but she was skillful enough to keep ahead of the handcuffs. One Sunday morning, a passerby noticed her body in a car abandoned at the rear of a Kansas City hospital. We never learned what clause of the underworld code she had broken. Perhaps she was suspected of informing. Generally we get more misinformation than information from women. A woman won't "squeal" as long as her man is loyal to her, but once she has been thrown over for another girl or her pride is hurt, she will turn on him viciously.

The average gun moll is the product of a life full of frustration. She has had a minimum of education and material things. Perhaps she is a waitress, with nothing in prospect more thrilling than an occasional twenty-five-cent tip. A big spender flatters her and transports her overnight into a world of comparative luxury. She can afford finery, and if he isn't hiding from the police, they stay in a hotel or furnished apartment. If he is, they have to put up where they can. At any rate, the life is not a happy one. Too often it ends in a mental hospital or jail.

In dealing with "ladies" of the underworld, our agents have found a matter-of-fact civility to be the most effective treatment. It is so different from what they are used to that it confuses them and throws them off base. Shouting and abuse would have little effect.

I wish I could believe that humanity is improving, and assign that as the reason there are fewer big gangs and gun molls today than in the thirties. But individual criminals are tougher than ever; it's merely that the FBI and the police press them too closely to let them organize on their old scale. And we have rubbed off most of the glamour that used to attract the girls.

In The Underworld

If there are fewer gun girls, there are just as many confidence women as ever. Some of them are the slim platinum blondes that readers of fiction expect. These can be lures in large-scale swindles, or take part in the badger game or other forms of blackmail where sex appeal counts. But most of the successful confidence women I have run across are plump and middle-aged, with "honest" faces and disarming manners.

A woman schemer is no match for a man in planning a confidence

of Sir S. M. Bapna and the late Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer—modest, unassuming men with inborn gentility and catholicity and a comprehensive intelligence that penetrates through the varied strata of life, "satwic" yet dynamic.

India Needs Such Men

Such men of excellence are generally in exile both while at work and in retirement. It is the duty of Congress Raj to discover them and utilize them to the full for the full recovery and progress of our country in the way best suited to each. This utilization of the varied resources of our land is impossible till our central conception of Government and Democracy undergoes a thorough change.

The Party system of Government should go, and a non-party system evolved, based on character, selflessness and ability and on the ancient and well-tested principles of Dharma fortified by 'Dhriti' and 'Niyama'.

Till this inpiration so easy and congenial to our ancient river-valley civilization which nurtures well both culture and agriculture, comes to our Congress leaders I see no real dawn in our sky. I see no chance for the full use of all the varied materials in the land now going to tragic waste, not only autumnal withered leaves on hill-slopes, but dainty fruits and fragrant flowers on hill-tops close to the Temple, whose doors remain closed, for the key is lost and the priest in joy has gone down to the plains on a gala day of pleasure-hunting, forgetting his own sacred work for the day on the hill-top.

scheme, but she can beat him at improvisation. One mistress of the instant invention was Vernice Charla, who scattered \$1,250,000 in worthless paper over the country in a check-writing career of twenty years.

Psychiatrists described her as a pathological liar; at any rate, she was a convincing actress in any role she chose, from philanthropist to flustered housewife.

Her score of ninety aliases, many with an aristocratic and poetic ring, such as 'Carolyn Ann Ardmore' and 'Avanna Sherrill,' included, at the other extreme, plain 'Goofy.' One of the most notorious fraudulent-check writers, she also was probably the most efficient woman car-thief the FBI ever had to trace. She probably made off with scores of automobiles.

While a man might be suspected, a woman is very often successful in pretending ignorance of business practices. Vernice liked to take a town over a weekend, while the banks were closed. In Concord, New Hampshire one Saturday afternoon, she gave a perfect performance as a naive woman who had inherited some money. After giving a trusting real-estate man a thousand-dollar check on a Denver bank as deposit on a house, she got him to telephone a used-car lot, where she bought a car. Then she left a trail through local shops, emerging with new clothing and with the cash given her in change. On Sunday, she had breakfast in bed, and then decamped without paying her hotel bill.

To trap her, FBI agents took advantage of a bit of feminine sentiment. They had noticed that she always returned to New England and haunted county offices, apparently trying to trace her family. In new identification orders, which carried her picture and description to police all over the country, the inserted this bait: "Born November 26, 1896, Dover New Hampshire (verified under name Ethel Fernald)." They counted on her vanity to induce her to read the circular. Agents and the sheriff of Dover County arranged with the county clerk to be notified if she appeared. She took the bait, and was arrested at the courthouse when she asked if she might examine old Fernald family records.

Marriage And Swindle

Vernice Charla did have a family of a sort. Like other women crooks, she had acquired a series of husbands. There is no known record that she bothered to divorce one for the next. After the FBI trapped her, she escaped from a New England reformatory during a flood, and thumbed her way west.

A man with whom she rode to Colorado offered her marriage, and she accepted. Handing him a \$1,600 worthless check, which she said represented insurance payment for her flood losses, she took \$1,200 in cash from him, plus his automobile and left him, walking in a theatre lobby. "As far as I know," she told the FBI when next arrested, "he is still in the theatre." Her latest sentence was three years for stealing a car near Tacoma, Washington.

As might be expected, women's motives differ from men's. Men embezzle from banks, according to a recent insurance-company analysis, primarily to finance gambling or drinking. The leading cause among women is living beyond their means. Anna Theresa Callahan, who probably holds the ladies' singles record for such defalcations (she took nearly \$150,000 from a bank in Trenton, New Jersey, where she was general-ledger bookkeeper), achieved a reputation for big spending and generosity. She lived beyond her means downtown, but not at home. There she concealed her prosperity, and continued to pay only sixty dollars a month for her room and breakfast.

Her gifts to her friends, at the bank's expense, were remarkable also. During the war, it was nothing for her to send a couple of black-market steaks, a case or so of whisky, and a case of beer to a household where she was to be a dinner guest.

But she did nothing to help her family, and her largest gift to charity during the period was two dollars. The Federal judge who sentenced her to five years remarked that she was no female Robin Hood.

Just one thing is certain: If the actions of women criminals are unpredictable in advance, they are unfathomable in retrospect. There is such a thing as too much ingenuity.

WHAT is your incentive—the thing that drives you forward in your work?

The right incentive will make you a winner; the wrong incentive a loser. Nothing is quite so important as to have an incentive that is fundamentally sound. It is the silver lining to the cloud. It is the bright spot in the dark field of disappointment and tragedy. It is a revitalising tonic to a weakening heart. The elixir of life, antidote to defeat, mental exhilarant, spiritual inspiration is the right incentive, writes the author in "Psychology".

Every employer knows how important it is that employees shall have the right incentive. The fellow without something to work for is not always anxious to work. The man who does not need to work will not work when working is hard. There must be something to gain that cannot otherwise be had; something of such importance that no obstacle will be so great that it can keep one from attaining his object.

If it is of the right sort it creates in some instances enthusiasm, in other cases interest. There is this difference, that enthusiasm is apt to be effervescent. Interest is rightly developed is much more stable. Both are incentives that play an important part in developing good salesmanship. The first seems effective when it lasts. But an intelligent interest in the business in which one is engaged will produce the right kind of enthusiasm.

Blind Luck

The man without an adequate incentive is on dangerous ground. He is apt to develop the gambling instinct. He will try anything, once. He is not particular about what he does, for he is not looking for success in any particular job. It is not himself that is trying. He is trying the job. If it turns out right, he wins. If it turns out wrong, then the job loses. In either case he thinks there was nothing the matter with him. He is an ardent worshipper at the shrine of the three Goddesses of Chance—Luck, Fate and Fortune.

It is most unfortunate for a man to believe in luck; to trust in luck will develop the wrong incentive. Luck, whether good or bad, is an unknown quantity and the problem of life is not concerned with the value. It is entirely negative and should never be represented by x. Its correct symbol is zero.

In fact there is no such thing as good luck. Good luck is always bad luck. The man who wins the first time he gambles is not lucky, for he will find it hard to refrain from gambling again and the gambler eventually loses. The fellow who loses is more fortunate if his "bad luck" ensures that he will never gamble again. Eventually he will win in other directions.

The lucky man is not to be depended on. No business is built upon such insecure foundation. It cannot depend for success upon men whose greatest qualification is that they are known to be lucky.

The gambler's instinct is not a business instinct. His habits are not the habits of good business. He plays to win; he does not work to win. Having put up a certain amount of time and money, he waits for this goddess of chance to bring him his reward.

"FLAMING TORCH"



A jewelled "transformette" of false hair, an attachment to a basic style worn during the day—makes 'Flaming Torch' an appropriate title for this New Look creation by Riche, which was presented in London.

While Blind Luck Fails

INCENTIVE HOLDS KEY TO SUCCESS

BY GILBERT PRICE

He does not expect to offer an equivalent for what he obtains. A gambler never does. He prefers the long shots that require small capital to win rich stakes.

Luck flutters in the distance, pretending to raise the curtain that hides the future revealing beautiful paintings and rosy pictures, that in the end turn out to be nothing but phantasies. She promises more than she gives. Her smile is deceitful. She is absolutely without honour. The favours that she plays are rarely ever worthy. She is sly and dislikes company. Just as you think she is yours she has eluded your grasp and flitted away. She has never been known to settle down. An atrocious flirt, an outrageous scamp, there have been few that have been able to resist her. She has led many good men astray, spoiled many a life, and ruined many a career. Men have stolen for her and kissed honour good-bye. She has killed their best instincts and left them without incentive or inspiration.

She has no business in a business man's office. She does not earn dividends or win promotions. She is a fake, pure and simple, and the man

If he gets in a rut and stays there it was because he could not help himself.

Fate is the destiny determined by our own acts. It is not of infinite origin nor is it a matter of record in the "Book of Life". It is a "life reading" to be found between the lines of the record we make for ourselves. True we did not ask to come here and we probably will not ask to go. But our position among the creatures of the world is supreme because of the power that we have to determine our destiny. There is something about us that is superior to all creation. It is not in the way we walk, or the way we look. It is not in the food we eat nor the clothes we wear. There are flowers more beautiful than we are, mountains more majestic; a sunbeam traverses more space than man would ever dare attempt. But who would want to be a sunbeam? Or a rose to be plucked then thrown away?

The man who is concerned chiefly with the distant future is apt to overlook his immediate chances to win because his attention is directed from matters at hand. It is all right to expect to be the general manager

LEAVING COURT



Mrs. Carmen Dolores Matteo Torresola, aged 22, leaving the Federal Court House in New York, after being held in bail on charges of conspiracy in the attempt on President Truman's life. Mrs. Torresola's husband, Griselio, died of gunshot wounds in the battle between him and another Puerto Rican Nationalist and White House guards.

BUILDER OF BODIES



Group photo taken on the fifteenth anniversary celebration of the "Daruwala's Physical Culture Institute" at Bandra, conducted by Prof. Tehmurasp Daruwala, the well-known physiotherapist of Bombay. In the group are not only some of the pupils of the institute but its patrons also. Seated from left to right are: Firojshah Dubash, Meherjibhoj Palla, Ervad Darabehn Kutar, Pestonji Marker, Hormasji Durgore, Major Sagar Bamji, and Prof. Daruwala, the founder.

who harbours her will become a faker. He never will be what he otherwise might be. The more he sees of her the more he will depend on her and the less he will develop himself. If he will let her she will pretend to want to do all his work then she will fall down miserably and leave him unprotected for.

Man Makes Destiny

If luck is your long suit, keep out. Whatever else you may have to back it someone will hold a better hand. When luck fails, the man without incentive calls it Fate. He believes life has been fore-ordained. The part he is to play has been assigned him. Someone has predetermined when the curtain is to be called down on the final act. There is nothing he can do to change it. Whatever he does it was intended he should do. If he changes his mind that was prearranged.

some day but to think of it too much is to fail to do the present job well enough to merit such promotion. Such thoughts are incentives to procrastination. They lead to dissatisfaction and discontent. Such incentives make one miserable when one might be happy.

The more valuable incentives come from within. They are not always found in financial rewards. A big salary will not always get a big man's best efforts. There are some things you can't get in a pay envelope. Their origin might be classified as mental, physical and spiritual.

Optimistic Spirit

The thoughts we think create an atmosphere in which we live that is wholesome or hurtful, quickening or deadening, inspiring or debasing. An optimistic spirit is the child of a hopeful mind. Faith is an essential

quality in business. Without confidence in one's associates, in one's ability real success is impossible.

Home conditions, one's associates, contribute to the attitude of one's mind.

Bodily conditions also play their part. The headache from the dissipation of the night before is not conducive to clear thinking. Improperly digested food is apt to make a man irritable. One cannot be mentally fit unless he is also physically fit.

But there are incentives that are of deeper origin than either of these two. There is a power which lifts us up to the greatest heights. More than anything else it is the reason why a man is able to do more one day than he is another. They are the hardest to control for they are determined by the highest concepts of life's purposes, of individual responsibility and correct human relations.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

In Khansaheb Faiyaz Hussain Khan, death has removed, from the world of music, a great exponent. The loss sustained by Indian music is irreparable, since an art like music, which cannot be dissociated from the artist is invariably lost after his death. Khansaheb hailed from one of the families of musicians who have continued the tradition and technique of music through the master-to-pupil system of training. He had spent nearly half a century in devotion to and development of music and had acquired the status of an authority and eminence which is reserved for a few. The title of "Aftab-e-mousiqui" by which he was popularly known was quite significant of his position in the world of music.

Though Khyal singing was the forte of Faiyaz Khan, he was equally conversant with other modes such as Dhamar and Thumari. The system of gradually building up the melodic pattern and the portrayal of bhavas inherent in melody and poetry were among the chief characteristics of Faiyaz Khan's music, and on account of them his style never became stale or stereo-typed. Every performance of his was a brilliant exposition and, therefore, always a success. Besides his profound knowledge of music, unassuming nature and gentle manners with which he was gifted were among the qualities which had raised him in the esteem of the people. India loses Faiyaz Khan at a moment when she needed him the most. May his soul rest in peace.

National Heritage

'For the nation' is a phrase, which says Mr. Gordon Collier in his article in the "Bombay Chronicle" of November 13 often appears in British news paper headlines today. It is used in connection with preservation of monuments, historic sites, beauty spots, parks and gardens. Mr. Collier has described, in brief, the origin and activities of the National Trust which is an institution concerned with preservation of relics of the past in Britain.

To preserve something for the nation is an ideal for which the government and people of every civilised country ought to try to achieve. It will be sheer impertinence to condemn the past and tradition and to allow their relics and vestiges to go to extinction. The present cannot be detached from the past, in an artificial manner, since the things of today naturally become the past the following day. This is the Nature's law over which man has no control.

A nation, however civilised it be in the current age, has grown from the past to its present stage; and as such it has continued something of its tradition in some form. Natural development of arts, science and literature is implicit in the concept of evolution. Every nation is, therefore, instinctively inclined to protect its heritage of the past.

India's Past

A cross-section of Indian life in the present age will show much which is continuation of the tradition. Particularly the artistic expression, which is instinctive to the average Indian is a relic of the highly cultured life for which India was noted. The forms of various arts, which have gained popularity these days bear a brilliant impress of development in the past and not in the present.

The heritage of this country, which is varied and rich, has a greater claim on it for preservation. Much was lost through neglect and ignorance nevertheless much is awaiting the protector's approach to it. India has to her credit a fine record of

Irreparable loss to music—Relics as national heritage—Tradition as basis of evolution—Wanted scheme for preservation—Artistry in daily life—Designs of Gandhi memorials.

achievements in the spheres of arts, literature and science, but the glamour of the modern civilisation has suppressed her interest in taking stock of them and in recording them in a proper form.

Steps taken all these years for protection of monuments of artistic and historical values must be appreciated. Following the dawn of independence, the Government has shown deep concern for preservation of the art-heritage. It has a scheme for the establishment of a national museum and also of the National Cultural Trust; though the latter has been held in abeyance in the compelling circumstances of financial stringency.

In Its Wider Sense

But the term "heritage" needs to be taken in its wider sense, because much is likely to be excluded from the scheme of preservation.

Among such sites, is a locality in Brindaban in which Akbar had met Tansen's Guru Swami Haridasji. In the same category, the villages having association with Soordas and the birth-places of Jayadeva and Tulsidas must be counted. It may be noted that the list of celebrities of the later periods does not close with these few names.

India is proud of the heritage left by them; and now is the time for her to discharge her debt of gratitude to them, by bringing under protection, the places at which they were born or had worked. Since the places of historical association cannot be transferred to museums, they have to be made secure for the nation as they stand together with the original structures thereon if any.

Recourse To Recording

Since the Archaeological Depart-

FOLK-DANCE OF GUJARAT



—By Mr. Vasudeo Smart of the Sir J. J. School of Art.

me of preservation if heritage is taken in the restricted sense of monuments and objects of art. Britain's National Trust has extended protection to places of historical significance like the meadow of Runnymede near Windsor where King John had met the Barons to seal the Magna Carta. In this country, there are numerous places which should be, likewise, preserved for the sake of their association with historical episodes or celebrities.

The birth-places of great dramatists like Kalidas and Bhavabhuti who belong to the ancient periods have yet to be looked for and determined. On the list of such celebrities, those of equal eminence in the spheres of literature, philosophy and science will have to be placed. In the meanwhile, the sites which have been referred to in the later periods of history and which can be identified on the strength of available evidence require to be brought immediately in the

of music, gramophone records reproduce, until they are destroyed, nothing more than the voice and fractions of the technique and style of singing and playing. The only way to perpetuate music and dance of all the schools is to induce their accredited exponents to make full length films, but such films should be planned according to a scheme of exposition.

Central Organisation

In a vast country like India, preservation of the national heritage in its various aspects will be a stupendous task, but as the process of destruction cannot be stayed even for a moment, the work of preservation cannot be held over until the National Cultural Trust is founded. The beginning must be on a smaller scale and without any undue delay.

First of all the memorials erected by different agencies should be brought, with their funds, under the banner of a central body, and the persons in charge of bonafide memorial trusts should be persuaded to utilise unused funds or accumulated balances for memorials to other celebrities and for preservation of valuable relics. The Central and State Governments should also join the Central body as its foundation members with liberal contributions. "For the nation" should now be India's objective in the case of anything which has the values of a 'heritage'.

Beauty In Simplicity

Addressing the silver jubilee celebrations of the Indraprastha College for Women at New Delhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left politics aside and discussed aesthetics. He emphasised development of artistry and aesthetic sense as one of the essentials of advancement and enunciated the right principle that aesthetic taste is not a quality which depends upon the individual's income. Beauty in simplicity to which he alluded is an ideal whose realisation is not beyond anybody if his aesthetic sense is well cultivated.

At present there is much confusion between artistry and artificiality. Poverty has stood as a wall between beauty in simplicity and the vast bulk of the people, which in the case of the rich few, artificiality has come to be regarded as art in daily life. What Pandit Nehru has in view should be instinctive and not a deliberate action. The artistic expression should be spontaneous and not an affected quality. In this country cultivation of the aesthetic sense forms one of the national problems awaiting solution. In the meantime "artificiality" which is one of the characteristics of the fashionable folks will be paraded as the artistic expression.

Gandhi Museum

According to the statement issued on behalf of the Sabarmati Memorial Trust, Ahmedabad, the planning of the Gandhi museum, which has recently appeared in the news, is in progress. This museum will be built on land behind the main building in which Gandhiji used to stay. It will house records, books, articles etc. and will provide facilities for research. Gandhiji's philosophy such an institution, whatever be its aims and scope must be organised as a museum under expert advice and guidance.

One of the important points regarding this museum should be its architectural design. Since it will be dedicated to Gandhiji and will be considered as one of the integral parts of the Sabarmati Ashram, the museum should be beautiful and typically Indian in its design. The trustees, it is hoped, will give a serious thought to the question of design and will invite hereditary architects to undertake the work of designing and construction of the building. The model of the Marine Drive brand, which is a symbol of slavery, must be kept aloof from every scheme of memorial to Mahatma Gandhi.

Mata Hari Of Korea

KIM SUIM PLAYED DUCKS AND DRAKES WITH AMERICANS

ALTHOUGH the name of Kim Suim, a beautiful Oriental girl, failed to appear in communiqués from the Korean front, it deserved a place there. For, when the alluring young temptress was shot as a spy a few hours before the Red troops crashed into Seoul, the event was comparable to the destruction of a column of Red tanks, writes Mary Van Rensselaer Thayer in 'Coronet'.

With her voluptuous charm and Oriental seductiveness, Kim Suim, known to her compatriots as the "Doctor of Lovemaking," was a deadly weapon, shaped and set in motion by Russian hands. She and thousands of others like her—all chosen for their beauty and easy morals, indoctrinated with the Communist credo and trusted loose to do as much damage as possible—were part of a vast plan.

These lethal ladies of the Soviet Operation Sex used their charms to protect Red underground terrorists, and to seduce the enemy—South Korea and America—into betraying its deepest secrets.

We know there was a large number of these Mata Haris in Korea, well trained and, in their coldly amorous fashion, highly effective in gathering vital information from unsuspecting American officers and GIs. Their far-flung sisters are a problem that will confront us again and again. Luckily we have a blue-print of their methods, for Kim Suim stood trial in a Korean court, where her machinations were glaringly exposed.

Beginnings

Her first exposure to Communism took place in 1942, at a meeting of so-called "patriots". There, she fell in love with the principal speaker of the evening, a tall and handsome Korean named Lee Kung Kook, administrative director of the Communist National Front Federation.

Lee Kung was a fanatic, who never spent time on anything—even lovemaking—without a sound ideological reason. Even before submitting to Kim Suim's wiles, he looked into her back-

rea, and with enormous black eyes, enhanced by extravagantly arched eyebrows. Nature obviously had endowed her to be a charmer, and it was at Severance College that she received her nickname, "Doctor of Lovemaking."

Up The Ladder

Lee Kung decided Kim Suim could be of great value both to him and to the Communist cause. So, interspersing doctrine and embraces, he slowly bent her to his will. When the pay-off arrived it exceeded his most optimistic dreams. Three years after that 1942

'Red Dean' Scratches His Head!



Dr. HEWLETT JOHNSON, the "Red Dean" of Canterbury, scratches his head in apparent perplexity as he makes a speech during the Communist "Peace" Congress held for one day in Sheffield.

meeting of "patriots," all of Korea below the 38th Parallel was taken over by U.S. Occupation forces—and Kim Suim stepped forth confidently to meet them.

Missionary-trained and accomplished in English, she knew perfectly how to ingratiate herself. She was received with open arms. They made her the receptionist at the Banto Hotel, U.S. Military Headquarters in Korea. Kim Suim was touchingly grateful. She went out of her way to please, smiling and bowing all day long—and at night supplying her Korean lover with increasingly valuable information. She discovered, well in advance, the impending withdrawal of U.S. forces and even the precise dates of their departure.

For a year she remained at the Banto, in a constant glitter of top brass.

Then her fortune took a still more dizzy upturn. She was shifted to the U.S. Provost Marshal's office, part of the Counter Intelligence Division—which meant daily contact with high-security data. It was the sort of job spies dream of.

About this time, the private life of the "Doctor of Lovemaking" also underwent a change. She found a proper place to hang out her single, a luxurious house on Kind Jade Street, in Seoul's most fashionable district. Originally the establishment had belonged to a wealthy Japanese, who had surrendered it to the American Military Government, which, in turn, surrendered it to Kim Suim.

Why?

Why was it given to her? In seeking the answer in the records of her trial, one is impressed chiefly by the elabo-

GREEK TROOPS FOR KOREA



King Paul of Greece recently took the salute at a parade in Athens of a Greek Battalion which is leaving for Korea. During the parade a mother, recognising her son, rushes forward and gives him her blessing.

rate discretion of the Korean prosecutor. Others were less reticent.

They named an American officer, the one, they added slyly, to whom she had borne a son.

Soon the house in Kind Jade Street was a busy and curious place. Above stairs, there were revelry, romance, and a continual coming and going of American dignitaries; downstairs, Kim Suim shuttled between the two levels, one minute rushing up to greet a couple of colonels, then hurrying down to speed a Communist fugitive on his way to safety beyond the 38th Parallel. At night, she would sing native songs to an appreciative, uniformed audience, perform her amorous devoirs, and after that, dash away to count the profits of a brisk side line she was running in stolen jeeps, ammunition, and guns.

Beyond Suspicion

In her unassailable position, beyond suspicion, she master-minded a whole network of Communist intrigue and espionage.

Bundles of Japanese currency, brought down from the Communist North, were secreted in her cellar. When they had been distributed among the Communists of the south, in came rice boxes filled with pilfered American arms.

The munitions—as well as occasional refugees for whom Kind Jade Street served as a stop on the underground railroad—were loaded into American vehicles and driven to the 38th Parallel, where all would promptly disappear into Red territory.

The drivers were Korean employees of the American Military Government, whose passes permitted them to go anywhere unchallenged.

Then, one night in September, 1949, as Kim Suim and her naive American protector were having tea, a servant whispered in her ear. Excusing herself, she hurried down to the cellar, where Lee Kung Kook was waiting. A disastrous thing had happened. The timid South Korean Government at last had issued a warrant for his arrest. She would have to help him escape.

It was an easy enough assignment, for out of consideration for the Americans the police were no more likely to invade the house on Kind Jade Street than they were the Banto Hotel. For three days Lee Kung remained in concealment, while his sweetheart made arrangements to smuggle him to the border.

Smuggled

Tearfully, she told her American friend that her "mother" lay dying in Kaesung, the nearest city to the Red border. As a dutiful daughter, the least she could do was rush a doctor to the scene. The American expedited the journey.

Touched by her obvious grief, he showered her and the doctor—who happened to be Lee Kung Kook—with good wishes for the "mother's" recovery.

At her trial, this trip north and Lee Kung's escape were commented on, but the prosecutor discreetly refrained from mentioning the fact that the journey was made in an American jeep.

Lee's departure brought no decrease of underground activity in Kind Jade Street. It went on for nearly three

more years, years of unmarried success during which Kim Suim became known as the best-dressed, best-informed, most powerful native woman in Seoul.

Then, at last, her luck ran out. She had predicted the event herself—and had been congratulated for doing so by her Communist masters. The American Occupation troops left South Korea.

Kim Suim was desolate. She wept on her departing protector's shoulder and assured him of her undying devotion. Then, wiping her eyes, she sat down to await what life would bring her next.

The Arrest

What it brought her, eventually, was the long-suffering, incredibly patient South Korean police, and once more the house on Kind Jade Street was filled with lamentation.

"But what have I done?" wailed its mistress, a picture of outraged virtue. The arresting officer regarded her stonily.

"Madame," he began, "we have known about your activities for years. We would have acted long before this, only—" He left the sentence unfinished, but its meaning was clear—somebody high up might have objected.

In June, 1950, charged with four major and 26 lesser crimes against the state, Kim Suim stood trial. One of the chief defense witnesses was Yung Bok Mo, former classmate of the accused and Korea's foremost poet. "Speaking with the voice of beetles," fuddled liberals all over the world, Miss Mo discounted the prosecution's talk of Communism and treason.

Poetess' Plea

"The reason Miss Kim Suim committed this crime," her strange deposition read in part, "was—love. She fell in love with this man, Lee Kung Kook, and though Mr. Kook was working against the Republic of Korea, all she could do was to cooperate fully."

This starchy-eyed poetess' plea for sympathy was rejected by the court, the prosecutor calling it "regrettable." No doubt Miss Mo came to regret it herself some weeks later, for she was one of the first to be shot by North Korean Communists after they took Seoul.

While the Red troops still were in the outskirts of the city on June 28, Kim Suim, who had confessed and had been condemned to death, was removed from the military prison to Kimpo airport. In honor, perhaps, of her American friends, she had been used to going around in slacks, with her hair done up in an American-style permanent. Now, for this ceremonial occasion, she was dressed conservatively in Korean garb, and her long black hair was bound tightly about her head.

When she had crossed the compound and taken her stand against the far wall, one of the soldiers, lined up in front of her, whispered to a companion. "How small she is! We must lower our sights."

A minute later there was the command, and the staccato bark of rifles. As the Doctor of Lovemaking sank to the ground, her Red comrades were swarming into Seoul, shooting off the American guns and ammunition which she had so adroitly smuggled in to them.



The Chinese Communist Foreign Minister, Mr. CHOU EN-LAI, who informed the United Nations Secretary-General that a delegation of his Government would leave to attend the Council's deliberations on Formosa.

ground and evaluated her potential usefulness to the Party.

An orphan, she had been educated at American Methodist schools and later had found a job as private secretary to the head of the dental school at Severance College. All this counted in her favour. But her greatest asset, from Lee Kung's point of view, was not her education but her looks—and the power they gave her over men.

She was a miniature Venus, perfectly proportioned, with the shiniest and longest black pigtails in all Ko-

How To Succeed As A Poet

(Continued from Page 2)

the man to omit the Mr. When he refers to you—one doesn't refer to the well-known that way. "Kavita-kumar, the poet, who is now a well-known resident of that picturesque sea-side hamlet Manalpalli, near Cape Comorin, is now engaged in bringing out a slim volume of verse on a variety of subjects. I was granted a special interview—as a rule he sees no one—in his simple but tastefully decorated cottage by the sea. He said he was happy among the simple fisher-folk. There is such colour and poetry in their lives, he feels, and intends to convey their simple recipe of happiness in work and play to a war-weary world. There was a far-away look in his eyes when he said that he hoped that the message would bring balm to bruised hearts everywhere. He is greatly loved and respected by the simple people among whom he has made his home. One of them referred affectionately to him as an 'Old fish'. The volume is expected to be completed soon and is to be published by a famous firm, whose name he refused to disclose for the present."

Something like that would go well down the public throat and stay there. The rest is easy. There is nobody who doesn't suffer a terrible inferiority complex when confronted with poetry, and who will not blame himself rather than the poet for his inability to understand or appreciate it. We have that great advantage to start with. I know what I am talking about because that is exactly the way I used to feel when I looked at any kind of verse, before I got the bang of the business, and started writing it myself.

As for the writing itself, 'Make it simple' is a good rule for a poet. Leave it to the readers to make it complicated, and you can trust them everytime. Say something like 'Truth is Beauty and Beauty Truth' and you can have them guessing and admiring. If there is nothing in the lines, they will read between the lines, around the edges, on the dust-covers, in short, anywhere and everywhere—to find some beautiful thought they have had within them, the power of the love they have felt, the sharpness of their disappointments, the agony of their sorrows, and admire you for your ability to read their inmost souls. And they will give you the credit and the cash—for all of it. But they will do it ONLY if you have a name.

So my dear young aspirants to literary laurels, my advice to you is—stick yourself to a chair in the house of some great correspondent or go to a desert island and acquire a name. And poetry will come to you really like leaves to a tree, as a result of other people's efforts.

BEYOND THE DREAM

(Continued from Page 25)

stained face at his entry. He did not notice the cheap furniture, the bare windows, the non-too-clean sheets on the bed. He did not notice the withering features of his wife, cold and stiffening. In his mind's eye, he saw himself striding home happily. His wife, radiantly smiling, awaiting him on the doorstep, the child clutching at her saree. It was the dream, the dream he had cherished over the long years. Beyond the dream lay reality, and this was it. Stark reality parading cruelly before his eyes, shattering all the hopes he had nursed.... The bed wobbled in his sight as the tears came stinging into his eyes.

Through the haze he saw a moving shadow, and felt a zephyr touch on his arm. He turned to find Shanta, standing there beside him. He sighed. Blood was thicker than water, and blood had called her to his side. He had no proofs to offer her that he was her father, not now, but she did not ask for them. Jaya Sekera threw a protective arm over her, and stumbled out of the room.

Perfect Tributes

As Louis Nizer said, James J. Walker met successes like a gentleman and disaster like a man.

One of the finest tributes paid to Will Rogers was: "He never made anyone unhappy till he went away."

A dedication from one of the books of Dr. W. E. Sangster, noted English author, reads: "To Margaret, my wife, with whom it's as easy to keep in love, as fall in love."



Howard Schenken And
Richard L. Frey

With neither side vulnerable,
you are South with the follow-
ing cards:

♠ K J 6
♥ Q J 5 4
♦ Q 7
♣ Q J 8 3

The bidding.

South	West	North	East
Pass	Pass	1♠	Pass
2 N.T.	Pass	3♦	Pass
?			!!

WHAT do you bid? Don't let your good spade support prompt you to bid three spades.

The clue to your decision is that your strength in hearts and clubs is in third and fourth round tricks which will be useful at notrump, but may be valueless at a suit contract. Your correct rebid is three notrump. Partner's diamond bid has plugged the one loophole in your hand. If he has a distributional two-suit he can take you out to four spades or four diamonds; if you bid three spades you can hardly expect him to be able to bid three notrump.

This was the complete deal:
When South elected to rebid three spades, North passed. It was bad

NORTH

♠ A 10 9 8 6
♥ 10 9
♦ A K J 6
♣ 10 9

WEST

♠ 3 2
♥ K 8 7 6 3
♦ 5 4 3
♣ A 7 2

EAST

♠ Q 7 6
♥ A 2
♦ 10 9 8 3
♣ K 6 5 4

SOUTH

♠ K J 6
♥ Q J 5 4
♦ Q 7
♣ Q J 8 3

enough to miss the laydown game at notrump. (South has nine tricks without the need for taking a finesse) but to add to South's chagrin, North didn't even make three spades. East opened a club and after two club tricks, had been won, East led the ace and a second heart. West continued with a third heart lead and North guessed wrong...his spade eight being overruled by East's queen.

There was quite an argument between the partners. South maintained that North "couldn't" pass. But North quite properly countered that if the best South could do was bid three spades he must have a tenuous stopper or none at all in one of the unbid suits. This left four spades as North's only other possible rebid—and since he couldn't even make three odd—North's judgement that he couldn't expect to make four with any hand his partner had passed originally, was completely justified.

WARSAW HAILS POET VALLATHOL

(Continued From Page 6)

OPENLY CAME OUT AGAINST THE PARTY.

An Institution

People outside Kerala know Vallathol more as patron of KATHAKALI and other indigenous arts of Kerala than as a poet. Some of them even believe that Vallathol is a great Kathakali dancer. Once after one of the shows put up by Vallathol's party in New Delhi, the present writer had the pleasant experience of facing a disappointed questioner who, coming all the way from Nagpur to New Delhi just to see Vallathol's dance, asked: "Why did not Vallathol appear on the stage today?" He had thought that Vallathol might have suddenly fallen ill, thereby being unable to appear on the stage, and he did not believe me when I told him that Vallathol was not a dancer himself but only a lover and patron of the art.

In one sense, this questioner was right. For Vallathol, though he does not appear on the stage, is so inseparably associated with KATHAKALI.

But for the Kerala Kalamandalam, which he has established nurtured and developed by his tireless efforts, KATHAKALI and all other indigenous arts of Kerala like the MOHINIYATTAM and CHAKKAR KOTHU would have died long, long ago.

Today no dancer in India considers his training complete without spending some months at least in the Kalamandalam under Vallathol. Well-known Indian dancers including Gopinath, Ram Gopal, Anand Shivaram and Tara Chowdhury will all have something grateful to say about the Kalamandalam.

Tagore Of Kerala

Vallathol to Kerala is what Tagore is to Bengal, what Bharthi is to Tamilnad. The Kerala Kalamandalam is to the Malayalees what Santiniketan is to the Bengalis.

Vallathol has lifted Malayalam literature from the rut of feudal decadence and brought poetry to the masses. He is to Malayalam what

said of Gorki, "the poetical synonym of Gandhiji". He has given a new life to KATHAKALI and other indigenous arts of Kerala. In short, he is to the Malayalees not an individual but an institution.

Personal Opinions

The teacher asked Johnny to tell her what a hypocrite is. Replied Johnny, "It's a boy what comes to school with a smile on his face."

George Kaufman, the American playwright, once said that a certain play was so bad he asked a woman in front of him kindly to put her hat on.

The little boy was in church for the first time. When the choir, all in white surplices entered he whispered hoarsely, "Oh see, Daddy, they're all going to get their hair cut!"

A woman was boasting to a friend that her husband had quit smoking. "My, that takes will power," said the friend.

"Indeed it does," agreed the wife, "and that's just what I've got."

FLATTERY DOES IT

A certain Philadelphia dowager of great social prominence used an expensive oriental rug in her town house for over six months, and then attempted to return it to the department store from which she had purchased it. The store did not wish to antagonize such an important and valuable customer, but they stood to lose heavily if they took back the rug.

Several of their most persuasive representatives tried to coax the woman to keep the purchase, but she was adamant—she didn't want the rug! At length they sent their last hope, a young amateur psychologist, to call on the woman.

"Mrs. T—," said he, "you are the undisputed social leader of this community and so, without a doubt, you entertain all the best people. Consequently, they have all had occasion to see and admire the rug, and if you rejected it now, do you think any one of them would consider purchasing it? Of course not. They have too much respect for your good judgment!" The woman kept the rug, and redecorated her home to make it more attractive.

A little flattery, of course, had done the trick.

—ANDREW MEREDITH.

WHITE SAHIBS' LEGACY

(Continued from Page 2)

in a churlish, mannerless way! And if you go to the billiards room, you will always find the notice 'please wait for the stroke!' and what is more, everyone respects it.

Perhaps the aftermath of freedom has brought about a quick change of values. Personally, I do not think so. Perhaps we did not have a real sense of values. Otherwise, the animal in us would not be manifested so soon. We seem to be free. We flaunt the different items of our apparel in the air. It is a thousand pities we cannot see ourselves as others see us. We do not respect our neighbours, we do not mind if we disturb others around us. Chivalry appears to be like dead tissues.

The Englishmen taught us the art of worshipping women as we used to, right in the Vedic ages. Today you find most men not only not getting up to give a chair or let a lady pass but positively brushing past her so as to reach first himself.

Our club manners are often poor. Our men spit, shout, howl, brawl, beat their chests and God forbid if they have a cold, bring up the dhoti to their help.

The English made the clubs their second homes. They wanted everything in them which they would like to have at home—with a change. The clubs were to provide recreation, sociability and PEACE. The club was a place where a man after a hard day's work could completely relax and forget everything else in the world. The environment had to be restful, quiet, he could have a drink, a chat, if he desired, browse in magazines or just walk into the library and shut himself off if he so desired. And if he wanted to be alone, he always had a men's room where no woman intruded. Can many of our clubs boast of a good library or a good reading room. Of course, we keep up the farce of subscribing to a few luxury magazines from England and America and ogling at their illustrations while we are yawning and looking around us.

Perhaps we will learn—someday!

Cartoon Quips

Woman to toy-department clerk: "It must interest an eight-year-old boy and yet be simple enough for his father to play with."

Man to psychiatrist: "I have neither illusions nor delusions, Doctor. My problem is that I exist day after day in a world of grim reality."

Wife to husband at party: "Ray, tell them that story I always finish for you."

One secretary to another: "The trouble with coming to work on time is that it makes the day so long!"

Woman to banker: "I'd like to open a joint account with someone who has money."

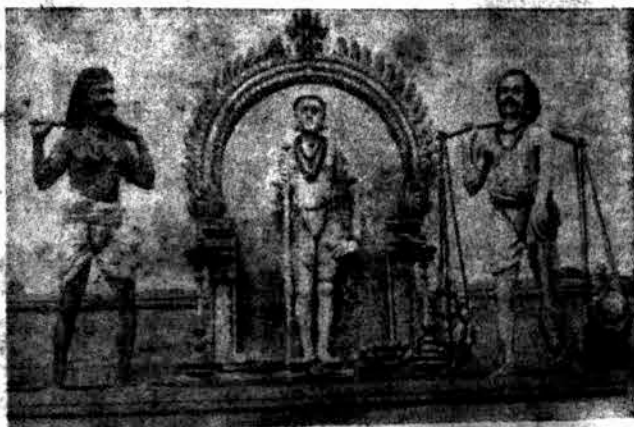
One housewife to another, over back fence: "I got to thinking, yesterday. You know how you do when the radio's broken."

Irate woman driver to cop: "How could I have a driver's license? You people took it away from me last summer!"

ICONOGRAPHY — OLD AND NEW



God Shiva saving Markandeya from Yama, God of Death.
An incident from Hindu Mythology.



Subramanya, a popular God of South India, is shown in this group.

★

SOMETHING TO STRIVE AFTER



Two Celestial maidens—in the glory of freedom of action.

★

KRISHNA & GOPIS—MODERNISED



Krishna and Gopis. Top figures with a racket and a ball
—a sign of modernity!

SAGES EXTOL SHIVA'S GREATNESS



A group showing God Shiva and his attendant sages.